

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

THE
NINETEEN - FORTY - SIX
YEARBOOK

3
4
8
0
2
25

80
43
68
71

72
72
72
73
73
73
76

77
93

94

96
98
102

114
121
131

142
150

162

172
184

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION

The 42nd Annual Convention of
the National Collegiate Athletic
Association will be held at

THE NEW YORKER HOTEL
NEW YORK CITY

JANUARY 9 - 10, 1948

YEARBOOK OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC
ASSOCIATION AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTY-FIRST
ANNUAL CONVENTION AT NEW YORK CITY, JAN. 7 - 8, 1947

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. REGISTER, 1947	
Officers of the Association	3
Rules Committee	4
Meet and Tournament Committees	8
Other Committees	10
Roll of Members	12
Delegates and Visitors at the Convention	25
II. YEARBOOK, 1946	
Reports of the District Vice-Presidents	30
Reports of Rules and Tournament Committees	43
Meetings of the Executive Committee and Council	68
Report of the "Conference of Conferences"	71
III. PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTION	
Council Dinner Meeting	72
Joint Meeting with A.F.C.A. and C.P.E.A.	72
Meeting of the Large College and University Group	72
Meeting of the Small College Group	73
The Business Sessions	73
Report of the Secretary-Treasurer	73
General Business	76
Action on "Principles for the Conduct of Intercollegiate Athletics"	77
Council Meeting	93
Addresses and Round-Table Discussions of the Convention	
Council Dinner Meeting:	
Dr. Wilbur C. Smith, President	94
Joint Meeting with A.F.C.A. and C.P.E.A.:	
Professor Karl E. Leib	96
Richard C. Harlow	98
Dr. I. L. Morrill	102
Large College and University Group:	
Col. W. O. Thompson, U.S.M.C.	114
Ralph Furey	121
Earl Yeomans	131
Small College Group:	
J. Frederick Martin	142
Dr. Thurston J. Davies	150
Appendix I — Treasurer's Report and Financial Reports of Tournaments	162
Appendix II — Constitution and Executive Regulations	172
Eligibility Rules for N.C.A.A. Events	184

FRANK WALTER NICOLSON

(A resolution adopted by the National Collegiate Athletic Association January 8, 1947)

On December 21, 1946, Professor Frank Walter Nicolson died, at the age of 82. He was educated at Mount Allison University in Canada, at Wesleyan and at Harvard. A professor of classics for many years at Wesleyan University, he was outstanding as a scholar. From 1908 to 1938 he served as Secretary-Treasurer of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Probably no man knew more about the operation of, or was more quietly effective in shaping the policies of the National Collegiate Athletic Association than Professor Nicolson. During the thirty years he held office he served unselfishly and without pay. His contribution to the development of the Association cannot, however, be measured only in terms of actual service. His quiet insistence on high standards, his approach to all problems reflected at all times the best tradition of the scholar who believed that inter-collegiate sport is an integral part of academic education.

Most of all, however, he will be remembered as a person, a person so well rounded that to be with him was a joy. The National Collegiate Athletic Association cannot adequately memorialize Professor Nicolson, but here goes on record as paying tribute to him as a leader in the development of ideals of sportsmanship in American higher education and as a man.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1947

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Professor Charles W. Kennedy
Professor William B. Owens
Professor Philip O. Badger
Wilbur C. Smith, M.D.

PRESIDENT

Karl E. Leib
State University of Iowa

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Kenneth L. Wilson
Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

William R. Reed
Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

THE COUNCIL

The President and Secretary

Vice Presidents

Professor Edward S. Parsons, Northeastern University, First District
Director William A. Reid, Colgate University, Second District
Dean A. W. Hobbs, University of North Carolina, Third District
Professor George L. Rider, Miami University, Fourth District
Professor H. H. King, Kansas State College, Fifth District
Dr. Hubert E. Bray, Rice Institute, Sixth District
Professor M. I. Signer, Colorado School of Mines, Seventh District
Dean Stanley Freeborn, University of California, Eighth District

Members at Large

Director Clarence P. Houston, Tufts College
Colonel L. McC. Jones, United States Military Academy
President T. J. Davies, Colorado College
Director L. W. St. John, Ohio State University
Captain E. B. Taylor, United States Naval Academy
Director J. Frederick Martin, Wesleyan University
Director Alfred R. Masters, Stanford University

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President and Secretary

Professor H. C. Willett	Dr. E. LeRoy Mercer
University of Southern California	University of Pennsylvania
Commissioner Asa S. Bushnell	Dean N. W. Dougherty
Eastern College Athletic Conference	University of Tennessee
Professor Sam B. Shirky	Director Norton Pritchett
University of Missouri	University of Virginia
James H. Stewart	
Southwest Conference	

COMMITTEES FOR 1947

(Note: The Basketball, Football, Swimming and Track and Field Rules Committees are appointed on the "rotation-district representation" plan. For those committees the districts represented are indicated together with the years remaining in the term of appointment, including 1947. All other committees are appointed annually from the membership-at-large.)

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
<i>Basketball Rules</i>			
1st	Ray Oosting	Trinity College	4
2nd	Lewis P. Andreas	Syracuse University	3
3rd	Norman W. Shepard	Davidson College	1
4th	Douglas R. Mills*	University of Illinois	2
5th	Bruce Drake	University of Oklahoma	4
6th	Eugene Lambert	University of Arkansas	1
7th	Vadal Peterson	University of Utah	2
8th	Justin M. Barry	University of Southern California	3
At Large	George R. Edwards	University of Missouri	4

Editor Oswald Tower Andover Academy
Chairman — George R. Edwards

*—To fill out unexpired term of Harold G. Olsen, resigned

<i>Football Rules</i>			
1st	DeOrmond	Dartmouth College	3
	McLaughry		
2nd	Col. L. McC. Jones	U. S. Military Academy	2
3rd	Wallace Wade	Duke University	4
4th	H. O. Crisler	University of Michigan	4
5th	Ernest Quigley	University of Kansas	3
6th	D. X. Bible	University of Texas	1
7th	H. W. Hughes	Colorado A. and M. College	2
8th	W. O. Hunter	University of Southern California	1
At Large	William J. Bingham	Harvard University	2
At Large	W. A. Alexander	Georgia School of Technology	1
Honorary	A. A. Stagg	Susquehanna University	Life
Secretary	E. C. Krieger	Columbus, Ohio	
	Chairman — William J. Bingham		

<i>Swimming Rules</i>			
1st	Karl B. Michael	Dartmouth College	4
2nd	Howard W. Stepp	Princeton University	3

3rd	Henry Ortland	U. S. Naval Academy	2
4th	David Armbruster	University of Iowa	1
5th	Jack McGuire	Iowa State College	4
6th	Arthur Adamson	Texas A. & M. College	3
7th	G. W. Tompkins	Colorado A. and M. College	1
8th	John Torney, Jr.	University of Washington	2
At Large	Edward T. Kennedy	Columbia University	3
Editor	Charles McCaffrey, Jr.	Michigan State College	
N.H.S.F.	C. E. Forsythe	Lansing, Mich.	
	Chairman — Edward T. Kennedy		

<i>Track and Field Rules</i>			
1st	Oscar Hedlund	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	4
2nd	Emil von Elling	New York University	2
3rd	B. H. Moore	Louisiana State University	1
4th	Thomas E. Jones	University of Wisconsin	2
5th	Ralph Higgins	Oklahoma A. & M. College	3
6th	Frank Anderson	Texas A. & M. College	4
7th	J. E. Irish	Colorado College	1
8th	Brutus Hamilton	University of California	3
At Large	Wilbur Hutsell	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	3
N.H.S.F.	E. A. Thomas	Topeka, Kansas	
	Chairman — Wilbur Hutsell		

<i>Association Football Rules</i>			
	Robert H. Dunn	Swarthmore College	
	Douglas Stewart	University of Pennsylvania	
	Nicholas Bawlf	Cornell University	
	A. W. Marsh	Amherst College	
	Chairman — Robert H. Dunn		
	(Advisory Committee)		
	Burnham N. Dell	Princeton University	
	J. H. Nichols	Oberlin College	
	J. H. Schroeder	University of California	
	Lawrence Ludwig	University of Virginia	

<i>Boxing Rules</i>	
I. F. Toomey	University of California at Davis

C. P. Schott	Pennsylvania State College
T. M. Carruthers	University of Virginia
William J. Bleckwenn	University of Wisconsin
Edwin Haislet	University of Minnesota
Col. John Harmony	Washington, D.C.
Robert Fetzer	University of North Carolina
Commdr. John S. Merriman, Jr.	U.S. Coast Guard Academy
DeWitt Portal	Boxing Coaches Association
Chairman — I. F. Toomey	

Fencing Rules

Frank A. Riebel, M.D.	Columbus, O.
Clovis Deladrier	U. S. Naval Academy
Alvar Hermanson	University of Chicago
René Peroy	Harvard University
Miguel de Capriles	New York University
Chairman — Alvar Hermanson	

(Advisory Committee)

A. A. Aurenheimer	University of Washington
Charles R. Schmitter	Michigan State College
Walter Langford	Notre Dame University
Benjamin Burt	Syracuse University
Norman Armitage	Columbia University
Harold van Buskirk	Houston, Tex.

Gymnastics Rules

Maximilian Younger	Temple University
Charles Keeney	University of California
C. G. Vavra	University of Colorado
Erwin F. Beyer	University of Chicago
Charles Miller	University of Nebraska
Chester Phillips	U. S. Naval Academy
Chairman — Maximilian Younger	

(Advisory Committee)

C. W. Graves	University of Southern California
E. R. Knollin	University of Oregon
Hartley Price	University of Illinois
Ralph Piper	University of Minnesota

Ice Hockey Rules

Louis F. Keller	University of Minnesota
David A. Tirrell	St. Johnsbury Academy
John Harmon	Boston University

R. F. Vaughan	Princeton University
J. Murray Murdoch	Yale University
Chairman — Louis F. Keller	

(Advisory Committee)

Albert Prettyman	Universities of Upper New York
Major Robert V. Elsberry	U. S. Military Academy
J. P. Chase	Harvard University
W. J. Stewart	Jamaica Plains, Mass.
Thomas Hines	Brookline, Mass.
Cyril Thompson	Colorado College

Lacrosse Rules

Harry J. Rockafeller	Rutgers University
Thomas Dent	Dartmouth College
C. G. Mallonee	Johns Hopkins University
Glenn Thiel	Pennsylvania State College
Capt. Morris D. Gilmore (Ret.)	U. S. Naval Academy
R. Kenneth Fairman	Princeton University

Chairman — Harry J. Rockafeller

Editor — Albert A. Brisotti, N.Y. Public Schools

(Advisory Committee)

C. deC. Brower	U. S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Assn.
John Sim	U. S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Assn.
Ferris Thompson	U. S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Assn.
Charles F. Masters	U. S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Assn.
Roy Flippen	U. S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Assn.

Wrestling Rules

B. R. Patterson	Kansas State College
J. E. Bullock	Williams College
Clifford Keen	University of Michigan
J. W. Hancock	Colorado State College of Education
E. F. Caraway	Lehigh University
Ray Swartz	U. S. Naval Academy
R. L. Carns	National High School Federation

Chairman — B. R. Patterson

(Advisory Committee)

R. J. McLean	University of Texas
W. Austin Bishop	Franklin and Marshall College
James Dixon	Oregon State College
Everett Lantz	University of Wyoming
L. L. Mendenhall	Iowa State Teachers College
Fendley Collins	Michigan State College

Arthur Griffith
Harold Kester

Oklahoma A. & M. College
National High School Federation

Baseball

1st	Walter Snell	Brown University
2nd	E. D. Barnes	Colgate University
3rd	J. V. Sikes	University of Georgia
4th	John Kobs	Michigan State College
5th	A. J. Lewandowski	University of Nebraska
6th	Lloyd Messersmith	Southern Methodist University
7th	Harry Carlson	University of Colorado
8th	Clinton Evans	University of California
At Large	Frank G. McCormick	University of Minnesota
	Chairman — Frank G. McCormick	

Baseball Tournament

(This Committee will conduct the Baseball Tournament)

Frank G. McCormick	University of Minnesota
Everett D. Barnes	Colgate University
John Kobs	Michigan State College
James Stewart	Southwest Conference
Clinton W. Evans	University of California

SELECTION COMMITTEES

1st District

William H. McCarter (Chairman)	Dartmouth College
E. C. Roundy	Colby College
Ethan Allen	Yale University

2nd District

Everett D. Barnes (Chairman)	Colgate University
William McCarthy	New York University
Charles Gelbert	Lafayette College

3rd District

J. V. Sikes (Chairman)	University of Georgia
John W. Coombs	Duke University
Billy Laval	Newberry College

4th District

John Kobs (Chairman)	Michigan State College
Floyd Stahl	Ohio State University
Walter Roettger	University of Illinois

5th District

A. J. Lewandowski (Chairman)	University of Nebraska
Leroy Timm	Iowa State College
Jack Baer	University of Oklahoma

6th District

Lloyd Messersmith (Chairman)	Southern Methodist University
Lil Dimit	Texas A. & M. College
Bib Falk	University of Texas

7th District

Harry Carlson (Chairman)	University of Colorado
Pete Butler	Colorado College of Education
Glenn Jacoby	University of Wyoming

8th District

Clinton W. Evans (Chairman)	University of California
Justin M. Barry	University of Southern California
Howard Hobson	University of Oregon

Basketball Tournament

Arthur Lonborg	Northwestern University
George R. Edwards	University of Missouri
Albert Nixon	New York University
Everett Dean	Stanford University
Chairman — Arthur Lonborg	

SELECTION COMMITTEES

1st District

Ray Oosting (Chairman)	Trinity College
William H. McCarter	Dartmouth College
Edward Hickox	American International College

2nd District

Lewis P. Andreas (Chairman)	Syracuse University
Dr. H. C. Carlson	University of Pittsburgh
Nat Holman	City College of New York

3rd District

Norman W. Shepard (Chairman)	Davidson College
Adolph Rupp	University of Kentucky
Gus K. Tebell	University of Virginia

4th District

Douglas R. Mills	University of Illinois
Ben Van Alstyne	Michigan State College
W. S. Chandler	Marquette University

5th District
 Bruce Drake (Chairman) University of Oklahoma
 A. E. Eilers Washington University
 Clyde E. McBride Kansas City Star

6th District
 Eugene Lambert (Chairman) University of Arkansas
 Jack Gray University of Texas
 J. F. McKale University of Arizona

7th District
 Vadai Peterson (Chairman) University of Utah
 Harry G. Carlson Colorado University
 Joe. Irish Colorado College

8th District
 Justin M. Barry (Chairman) University of Southern California
 Howard A. Hobson University of Oregon
 C. M. Price University of California

Golf Tournament
 Ted B. Payseur Northwestern University
 Robert H. Kepler Ohio State University
 E. R. Slaughter University of Virginia
 George Hall Cornell University
 Albert Katzenmeyer University of Michigan
 Chairman — Ted B. Payseur

Tennis Tournament
 Paul Bennett Northwestern University
 Charles S. Garland Baltimore, Md.
 D. A. Penick University of Texas
 William C. Ackerman University of California at Los Angeles
 Norman Bramall Haverford College
 Chairman — William C. Ackerman

Eligibility
 Hugh C. Willett University of Southern California
 Harold S. Wood Oberlin College
 (A third member of committee to be the faculty representative of the institution acting as host for the meet or tournament.)
 Chairman — Hugh C. Willett

Olympic Fund
 Harry Stuhldreher University of Wisconsin

Alfred Masters Stanford University
 H. Jamison Swarts University of Pennsylvania
 Chairman — Harry Stuhldreher

Preservation of Records
 J. Kyle Anderson University of Chicago

Publications
 Ralph Furey Columbia University

Small Colleges
 Clarence P. Houston Tufts University
 Thurston J. Davies Colorado College
 C. E. Bilheimer Gettysburg College
 J. H. Nichols Oberlin College
 John Truesdale Grinnell College
 N. P. Shepard Davidson College
 G. W. Shaffer Johns Hopkins University
 Hugh Tiner George Pepperdine College
 Chairman — J. H. Nichols

ROLL OF MEMBERS

(An attempt has been made in this issue of the Yearbook to list the name of the president, faculty athletic chairman and athletic director at each member institution. This listing is based on the best information available to the Secretary February 15, 1947. The abbreviations are (P) president, (F) faculty representative or athletic chairman, (AD) athletic director or graduate manager of athletics.)

First District

American International College, Springfield, Mass.: William Gellermann (P), Edgar N. Jaynes (F), Henry A. Butova (AD).
Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.: Charles W. Cole (P), Lloyd P. Jordan (AD).
Bates College, Lewiston, Me.: Charles F. Phillips (P), Ernest M. Moore (F) and (AD).
Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.: Very Rev. William Lane Keleher, S.J. (P), Rev. John A. O'Callaghan, S.J. and Rev. Maurice J. Dullea, S.J. (F), John Curley (AD).
Boston University, Boston, Mass.: Daniel L. Marsh (P), John M. Harmon (F) and (AD).
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.: Kenneth C. M. Sills (P), Malcolm E. Morrell (F) and (AD).
Brown University, Providence, R.I.: Henry M. Wriston (P), Robert Kenney (F), Paul F. Mackesey (AD).
Colby College, Waterville, Me.: J. Seelye Bixler (P), R. J. Lougee (F), Ellsworth W. Millett (AD).
College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.: Very Rev. William J. Healey, S.J. (P), Eugene Flynn (AD).
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.: John S. Dickey (P), Joseph L. McDonald (F), William H. McCarter (AD).
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.: James Bryant Conant (P), William J. Bingham (F) and (AD).
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.: Karl T. Compton (P), Ralph T. Jope and John A. Rockwell (F).
Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.: Hugh P. Baker (P), Marshall O. Lanphear (F), Curry S. Hicks (AD).
Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.: Samuel S. Stratton (P), Phelps N. Swett (F), Arthur M. Brown (AD).
Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.: Carl Stephens Ell (P), Edward S. Parsons (F) and (AD).
Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.: Homer L. Dodge (P), R. C. Hayden (F), Ernest C. Hatfield (AD).
Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R.I.: Carl R. Woodward (P), Frank Keaney (AD).
Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.: Paul M. Limbert (P), Fred W. Bratton (F), John W. Bunn (AD).
Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.: George Keith Funston (P), Ray Oosting (F) and (AD).
Tufts College, Medford, Mass.: Leonard Carmichael (P), C. P. Houston (F) and (AD).
United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.: Admiral James Pine, Superintendent, Captain L. B. Olson (F), Commander John S. Merriman, Jr. (AD).
University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.: A. N. Jorgensen (P), Wendell H. Kinsey (F), George Van Bibber (AD).
University of Maine, Orono, Me.: Arthur A. Hauck (P), Clifford Patch (F), Elton E. Wieman (AD).
University of New Hampshire, Durham, N.H.: Harold W. Stoke (P), L. V. Tirrell (F), Carl Lundholm (AD).

Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.: Victor L. Butterfield (P), J. Frederick Martin (F) and (AD).
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.: James Phinney Baxter III (P), Walter F. Sheean (F) and (AD).
Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.: Rear Admiral Wat Tyler Cluverius (P), Percy R. Carpenter (F) and (AD).
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.: Charles Seymour (P), R. G. H. Kipthuth (AD).

Second District

Alfred University, Alfred, N.Y.: J. E. Walters (P), Willis Russell (F), James A. McLane (AD).
Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.: John Richie Schultz (P), H. Paul Way (F) and (AD).
Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N.Y.: Harry D. Gideonse (P), Arnold R. Broggi (F), Richard Boyce (AD).
Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y.: Harry S. Rogers (P), H. Q. Middendorf (F), Arthur H. Meinhold (AD).
Canisius College, Buffalo, N.Y.: Rev. T. J. Coughlin (P), James J. Crowdle (F), T. J. Deneen (AD).
Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N.Y.: John A. Ross, Jr. (P), F. C. Wilson (F), Henry R. Hodge (AD).
Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y.: Everett N. Case (P), Carl A. Kallgren (F), William A. Reid (AD).
College of the City of New York, New York, N.Y.: Harry N. Wright (P), F. S. Lloyd (F), Anthony E. Orlando (AD).
Colleges of the Seneca (Hobart), Geneva, N.Y.: John Milton Potter (P), Francis L. Kraus (F) and (AD).
Columbia University, New York, N.Y.: Frank D. Fackenthal (Acting P), Ralph Furey (AD).
Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.: Edmund Ezra Day (P), B. P. Young (F), Robert J. Kane (AD).
Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Very Rev. Francis P. Smith, C.S.Sp. (P), Rev. S. J. Federici, C.S.Sp. (AD).
Fordham University, New York, N.Y.: Very Rev. Robert I. Gannon (P), Rev. Kevin O'Brien (F), John F. Coffey (AD).
Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.: Theodore A. Distler (P), Austin A. Bishop (F) and (AD).
Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.: Henry W. A. Hanson (P), George H. Hummel (F), C. E. Bilheimer (AD).
Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.: David Worcester (P), Mox A. Weber (F) and (AD).
Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.: Gilbert F. White (P), Archibald MacIntosh (F), Roy E. Randall (AD).
Ithaca College, Ithaca, N.Y.: Leonard B. Job (P), James A. Freeman (F), Ben A. Light (AD).
Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.: Ralph C. Hutchison (P), Theodore Hunt (F), William H. Anderson (AD).
LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Brother G. Paul, F.S.C. (P), Brother Stanislaus (F), James J. Henry (AD).
Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.: Martin D. Whitaker (P), Allen J. Barthold (F), P. L. Sadler (AD).
Lock Haven Teachers College, Lock Haven, Pa.: Richard T. Parsons (P) and (F), Louis E. Hutto (AD).
Manhattan College, New York, N.Y.: Brother B. Thomas, F.S.C. (P), Brother Eusebius (F) and (AD).
Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa.: Raymond S. Hauptert (P), Harvey T. Gillespie (AD).

Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.: Levering Tyson (P), John V. Shankweiler (F), Gurney F. Afflerbach (AD).

New York University, New York, N.Y.: Harry Woodburn Chase (P), A. B. Nixon (AD).

Niagra University, Niagara Falls, N.Y.: Very Rev. Francis L. Meade, C.M. (P), Rev. Hugh O'Donnell, C.M. (F), John J. Gallagher (AD).

Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.: Colonel F. K. Hyatt (P), Major F. K. Martin (F), Colonel Clarence Starr (AD).

Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.: R. D. Hetzel (P), F. L. Bentley (F), C. P. Schott (AD).

Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.: Harold W. Dodds (P), F. R. B. Godolphin (F), R. Kenneth Fairman (AD).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.: Livingston W. Houston (P), H. Oakley Sharp (F), Harry A. VanVelsor (AD).

Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.: Robert C. Clothier (P), George E. Little (F) and (AD).

St. John's University, Brooklyn, N.Y.: Very Rev. William J. Mahoney, C.M. (P), Rev. Joseph W. Browne (F), W. T. McLaughlin (AD).

St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Rev. John J. Long, S.J. (P), Rev. James A. V. Buckley, S.J. (F), William J. Ferguson (AD).

St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y.: Eugene Garrett Bewkes (P), Charles M. Rebert (F), Roy B. Clogston (AD).

Seton Hall College, South Orange, N.J.: Rt. Rev. J. F. Kelley (P), Rev. James A. Carey (AD).

State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa.: Charles S. Swope (P), William Bonner (F), Harry R. Allen (AD).

Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J.: Harvey N. Davis (P), John A. Davis (F) and (AD).

Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.: John W. Nason (P), Carl K. Dellmuth (F) and (AD).

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.: William P. Tolley (P), F. G. Crawford (F), Lewis P. Andreas (AD).

Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.: Robert L. Johnson (P), Earl R. Yeomans (AD).

Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.: Carter Davidson (P), William Huntley (F), J. Harold Wittner (AD).

United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N.Y.: Commodore R. R. McNulty (P), Captain P. C. Mahady (F), Commander William J. Reinhart (AD).

United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.: Major General Maxwell D. Taylor, Superintendent, Brigadier General Gerald Higgins (F), Colonel L. McC. Jones (AD).

University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y.: Samuel P. Capen (P), Reginald Pegrum (F), James E. Peelle (AD).

University of Delaware, Newark, Del.: William S. Carlson (P), Charles Lanier (F), William D. Murray (AD).

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.: George W. McClelland (P), Charles C. Rohlfing (F), H. Jamison Swarts (AD).

University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.: John G. Bowman (P), R. E. Sherrill (F), James Hagan (AD).

University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y.: Alan Valentine (P), Donald W. Gilbert (F), Louis A. Alexander (AD).

Villanova College, Villanova, Pa.: Rev. Francis X. N. McGuire, O.S.A. (P), Rev. E. B. McKee, O.S.A. (F) and (Acting AD).

Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa.: Paul R. Stewart (P), Ray Welsh (AD).

Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.: H. Lloyd Cleland (P), Grover C. Washabaugh (F) and (AD).

West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.: Irvin Stewart (P), G. O. Romney (F), Roy M. Hawley (AD).

Third District

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.: Luther N. Duncan (P), Roger W. Allen (F), Carl Voyles (AD).

Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, N.C.: B. B. Dougherty (P), J. D. Rankin (F), A. L. Steeond (AD).

Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Patrick J. McCormick (P), Edmund R. LaFond (F) and (AD).

Citadel, The, Charleston, S.C.: General Charles P. Summerall (P), Lt. Col. D. S. McAlister (F), J. Quinn Decker (AD).

Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S.C.: Robert F. Poole (P), L. W. Milford (F), Frank Howard (AD).

College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.: John E. Pomfret (P), Sharey G. Umbeck (F), Reuben N. McCray (AD).

Davidson College, Davidson, N.C.: John R. Cunningham (P), W. W. Wood (F), N. W. Shepard (AD).

Duke University, Durham, N.C.: Robert Lee Flowers (P), W. H. Wannamaker (F), E. M. Cameron (AD).

Furman University, Greenville, S.C.: John L. Plyler (P), L. H. Bowen (F), H. R. Dobson (AD).

Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.: Very Rev. Lawrence C. Gorman, S.J. (P), Rev. Matthew W. Kane, S.J. (F), Rome Schwagel (AD).

George Washington University, Washington, D.C.: Cloyd H. Marvin (P), B. H. Jarman (F), C. M. Farrington (AD).

Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.: Blake R. Van Leer (P), T. E. Evans (F), William A. Alexander (AD).

Howard University, Washington, D.C.: Mordecai W. Johnson (P), St. Clair Price (F), Edward L. Jackson (AD).

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.: Isaiah Bowman (P), G. Wilson Shaffer (F), C. Garder Mallonee (AD).

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.: Fred S. Frey (P), J. G. Lee, Jr. (F), T. P. Heard (AD).

Mississippi State College, State College, Miss.: Fred T. Mitchell (P), B. P. Brooks (F), C. R. Noble (AD).

North Carolina State College, Raleigh, S.C.: John W. Harrelson (P), H. A. Fisher (F), J. F. Miller (AD).

Presbyterian College, Clinton, S.C.: Marshall W. Brown (P), H. G. Prince (F), Walter A. Johnson (AD).

Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La.: Joel Lafayette Fletcher (P), Roland J. Cambre (F), John L. Cain (AD).

Tulane University, New Orleans, La.: Rufus C. Harris (P), F. U. Lake (F), Horace Renegar (AD).

Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.: F. D. Patterson (P), G. W. A. Johnston (F), Cleve L. Abbott (AD).

United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Rear Admiral J. L. Holloway, Superintendent, Rear Admiral S. H. Ingersoll (F), Captain Edmund C. Taylor (AD).

University of Alabama, University, Ala.: Ralph E. Adams (Acting P), A. B. Moore (F), Frank W. Thomas (AD).

University of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.: T. H. Wilson (P), Francis M. Skaff (F) and (AD).

University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.: J. J. Tigert (P), W. H. Wilson (F), Raymond B. Wolf (AD).

University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.: Harmon W. Caldwell (P), Alfred W. Scott (F), Wallace Butts (AD).

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.: H. L. Donovan (P) and (F), Bernie Shivley (AD).

University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.: Elwood C. Davis (F) and (AD).

University of Maryland, College Park, Md.: H. C. Byrd (P), James Tatum (AD).
 University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.: B. F. Ashe (P), Russell A. Rasco (F), John J. Harding (AD).
 University of Mississippi, University, Miss.: John D. Williams, Chancellor, T. A. Bickerstaff (F), C. M. Smith (AD).
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.: Frank P. Graham (P), A. W. Hobbs (F), R. A. Fetzer (AD).
 University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.: Norman Murray Smith (P), Rex Enright (F) and (AD).
 University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.: Alexander Guerry (P), G. S. Bruton (F), Gordon M. Clark (AD).
 University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.: James D. Hoskins (P), N. W. Dougherty (F), Robert R. Neyland (AD).
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.: John L. Newcomb (P), Norton Pritchett (F) and (AD).
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.: G. M. Sarratt (P), Fred Lewis (F), Henry Sanders (AD).
 Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.: Major General R. J. Marshall, Superintendent, Colonel William Couper (F), Lt. Col. Blandy B. Clarkson (AD).
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.: John R. Hutcheson (Acting P), C. P. Miles (F), W. L. Younger (AD).
 Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N.C.: Thurman Kitchin (P), F. W. Clonts (F), J. H. Weaver (AD).
 Washington College, Chestertown, Md.: Gilbert W. Mead (P), J. Thomas Kibler (F) and (AD).
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.: Francis P. Gaines (P), Clayton E. Williams (F), R. A. Smith (AD).
 Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green, Ky.: Paul L. Garrett (P), L. T. Smith (F), Ed Stansbury (AD).
 Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.: Fred Garrigus Holloway (P), Lloyd M. Bertholf (F), Charles W. Havens (AD).
 Xavier University, New Orleans, La.: Mother M. Agatha (P), Theodore A. Wright (AD).

Fourth District

Ashland College, Ashland, O.: Raymond W. Bixler (P), L. E. Lindower (F), George H. Donges (AD).
 Baldwin Wallace College, Berea, O.: Louis C. Wright (P), Paul Annear (F), Ray Watts (AD).
 Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.: Carey Cronies (P), P. W. Boutwell (F), Dolph Stanley (AD).
 Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, O.: F. J. Prout (P), Ralph G. Harshman (F), Harold Anderson (AD).
 Bradley University, Peoria, Ill.: David Blair Owen (P), Philip Becker, Jr. (F), Alfred J. Robertson (AD).
 Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.: M. O. Ross (P), Frank H. Gorman (F), Paul D. Hinkle (AD).
 Central Michigan College of Education, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.: Charles L. Anspach (P), Joseph P. Carey (F), D. P. Rose (AD).
 College of Wooster, Wooster, O.: Howard F. Lowry (P), Karl Ver Steeg (F), E. M. Hole (AD).
 Denison University, Granville, O.: Kenneth I. Brown (P), Edson C. Rupp (F), Walter J. Livingston (AD).
 DePaul University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. Comerford J. O'Malley, C.M. (P), Rev. Joseph G. Phoenix, C.M. (F), Raymond J. Meyer (AD).
 DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.: Clyde E. Wildman (P), Edward R. Bartlett (F), Raymond R. Neal (AD).

Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.: Henry Towley Heald (P), John J. Schommer (AD).
 Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill.: R. W. Fairchild (P), H. J. Ivens (F), Howard J. Hancock (AD).
 Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.: Herman B. Wells (P), W. R. Breneman (F), A. N. McMillin (AD).
 Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Paul L. Thompson (P), Howard Maxwell (F), Robert Nulf (AD).
 Kent State University, Kent, O.: George A. Bowman (P), Merle E. Wagoner (F), Trevor Rees (AD).
 Kenyon College, Gambier, O.: Gordon K. Chalmers (P), Stuart R. McGowan (F), H. F. Pasini (AD).
 Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.: Rev. Peter A. Brooks, S.J. (P), Rev. Thomas F. Divine (F), Conrad M. Jennings (AD).
 Miami University, Oxford, O.: Ernest H. Hahne (P), W. H. Shideler (F), Merlin A. Ditmer (AD).
 Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.: John A. Hannah (P), Lloyd C. Emmons (F), Ralph H. Young (AD).
 Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich.: J. M. Monson (P), E. R. Isbell (F), E. J. Rynearson (AD).
 Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.: Franklyn B. Snyder (P), G. R. Lundquist (F), Ted B. Payseur (AD).
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.: William E. Stevenson (P), J. H. Nichols (AD).
 Ohio State University, Columbus, O.: H. L. Bevis (P), James Pollard (F), L. W. St. John (AD).
 Ohio University, Athens, O.: John C. Baker (P), Laverne F. Lausche (F), Don C. Peden (AD).
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.: Herbert J. Burgstahler (P), Allen Conger (F), George Gauthier (AD).
 Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.: Frederick L. Hovde (P), V. C. Freeman (F), Guy J. Mackey (AD).
 State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.: Virgil M. Hancher (P), Karl E. Leib (F), E. G. Schroeder (AD).
 Superior State Teachers College, Superior, Wis.: Jim Dan Hill (P), E. H. Schrieber (F), Ted Whereatt (AD).
 University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.: E. C. Colwell (P), Robert M. Strozier (F), T. Nelson Metcalf (AD).
 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.: Raymond Walters (P), Norman Auburn (F), M. Charles Mileham (AD).
 University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.: William J. Millor, S.J. (P), George Kmieck, S.J. (F), Lloyd Brazil (AD).
 University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.: George D. Stoddard (P), F. E. Richart (F), Douglas R. Mills (AD).
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.: Alexander Grant Ruthven (P), Ralph W. Aigler (F), H. O. Crisler (AD).
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.: J. Louis Morrill (P), Henry Rottschaefer (F), Frank G. McCormick (AD).
 University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.: Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C. (P), Rev. John H. Murphy, C.S.C. (F), Frank Leahy (AD).
 University of Toledo, Toledo, O.: Philip C. Nash (P), David V. Connelly (F) and (AD).
 University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.: E. B. Fred (P), W. F. Lorenz (F), Harry Stuhldreher (AD).
 Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.: O. P. Kretzman (P), H. W. Moody (F), Loren Ellis (AD).
 Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.: Frank H. Sparks (P), J. J. Paterson (F), Robert E. Vaughan (AD).
 Western Illinois State Teachers College, Macomb, Ill.: Frank A. Beu (P), Leo G. Bent (F), R. W. Hanson (AD).

Wayne University, Detroit, Mich.: David D. Henry (P), Karl Folley (F), A. W. Thompson (AD).
 Western Michigan College, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Paul V. Sangren (P), John C. Hoekje (F), Judson A. Hyames (AD).
 Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.: V. R. Edman (P), Donald Boardman (F), E. A. Coray (AD).
 Youngstown College, Youngstown, O.: H. W. Jones (P), C. P. Gould (F), Willard L. Webster (AD).

Fifth District

Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Ia.: Byron S. Hollinshead (P), C. Ward Macy (F), Willis Lamb and Harris A. Lamb (AD).
 Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.: Russell D. Cole (P), Mark E. Hutchinson (F), Paul K. Scott (AD).
 Creighton University, Omaha, Neb.: William H. McCabe (P), David A. Shyne (F), Frank Hagan (AD).
 Drake University, Des Moines, Ia.: Henry G. Harmon (P), Edwin G. Barrett (F), J. Russell Cook (AD).
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia.: Samuel N. Stevens (P), Joseph W. Charlton (F), John Truesdale (AD).
 Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.: Charles E. Friley (P), M. D. Helser (F), Louis E. Menze (AD).
 Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Ia.: Malcolm Price (P), H. Earl Rath (F), L. L. Mendenhall (AD).
 Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan.: M. S. Eisenhower (P), H. H. King (F), Thurlo McCrady (AD).
 Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.: Henry Garland Bennett (P), Clarence H. McElroy (F), Henry P. Iba (AD).
 St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.: Rev. Patrick J. Holloran, S.J. (P), Rev. Neil McManus, S.J. (F), Wilfred J. Duford (AD).
 University of Dubuque, Dubuque, Ia.: Rev. Dale D. Welch (P), John W. Warner (F), Kenneth E. Mercer (AD).
 University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.: Deane W. Malott (P), W. W. Davis (F), E. C. Quigley (AD).
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.: Frederick A. Middlebush (P), Sam B. Shirky (F), Don Faurot (AD).
 University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.: R. G. Gustavson (P), R. M. Green (F), A. J. Lewandowski (AD).
 University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.: G. L. Cross (P), Walter W. Kraft (F), L. E. Haskell (AD).
 University of Omaha, Omaha, Neb.: Roland Haynes (P), Charles Hoff (F), Virgil Yelkin (AD).
 University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla.: C. I. Pontius (P), George Small (F), W. E. Morris, Jr. (AD).
 University of Wichita, Wichita, Kan.: William M. Jardine (P), Earl Davis (F), Ralph Graham (AD).
 Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.: Arthur H. Compton (P), Frank H. Ewerhardt (F), Blair Gullion (AD).

Sixth District

Arizona State College, Tempe, Ariz.: Grady Gammage (P), C. E. Southern (F), Rudolf H. Lavik (AD).
 Baylor University, Waco, Tex.: Pat M. Neff (P), J. D. Bragg (F), Ralph Wolf (AD).
 Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Tex.: Rupert N. Richardson (P), R. A. Collins (F), Warren B. Woodson (AD).
 Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.: W. V. Houston (P), Hubert E. Bray (F), Jess C. Neely (AD).

Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.: Umphrey Lee (P), Edwin D. Mouzon (F), Madison Bell (AD).
 Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Tex.: Gibb Gilchrist (P), C. W. Crawford (F), Homer H. Norton (AD).
 Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Tex.: M. E. Sadler (P), Gayle Scott (F), Howard Grubbs (AD).
 Texas College of Mines, El Paso, Tex.: D. M. Wiggins (P), J. E. Knapp (F), Jack C. Curtice (AD).
 Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Tex.: William M. Whyburn (P), W. L. Stangel (F), Morley Jennings (AD).
 University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.: J. Byron McCormick (P), Floyd E. Thomas (F), James F. McKale (AD).
 University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.: L. W. Jones (P), Robert A. Leflar (F), John Barnhill (AD).
 University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N.M.: John Philip Wernette (P), W. C. Wagner (F), R. W. Johnson (AD).
 University of Texas, Austin, Tex.: Theophilus S. Painter (P), B. E. Short (F), Dana X. Bible (AD).
 West Texas State College, Canyon, Tex.: J. A. Hill (P), D. A. Shirley (F), Al Baggett (AD).

Seventh District

Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah: Howard S. McDonald (P), Ariel S. Balif (F), Edwin R. Kimball (AD).
 Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins, Colo.: Roy M. Green (P), Andrew G. Clark (F), Harry W. Hughes (AD).
 Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.: Thurston J. Davies (P), Howard M. Olson (F), Jo E. Irish (AD).
 Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.: M. F. Coolbaugh (P), M. I. Signer (F), John Mason (AD).
 Colorado State College of Education, Greeley, Colo.: George W. Frazier (P), O. L. Troxel (F), John Hancock (AD).
 Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont.: R. R. Renne (P), P. C. Gaines (F), Schubert R. Dyche (AD).
 University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.: Robert L. Stearns (P), W. B. Franklin (F), Harry Carlson (AD).
 University of Denver, Denver, Colo.: Caleb F. Gates, Chancellor, Alfred C. Nelson (F), Clyde W. Hubbard (AD).
 University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.: Ray A. Olpin (P), T. D. Morris (F), Ike J. Armstrong (AD).
 University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.: G. D. Humphrey (P), R. R. Hamilton (F), Glenn J. Jacoby (AD).
 Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah: Franklin S. Harris (P), King Hendricks (F), E. L. Romney (AD).

Eighth District

College of the Pacific, Stockton, Cal.: Tully C. Knoles (P), Earl Jackson (AD).
 Fresno State College, Fresno, Cal.: F. W. Thomas (P), J. W. Canfield (P), Earl Wight (AD).
 George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, Cal.: Hugh M. Tiner (P), Wade Ruby (F), A. O. Duer (AD).
 Gonzaga University, Spokane, Wash.: Francis E. Cockery (F), Arthur Dussault (F), Claude F. McGrath (AD).
 Montana State University, Missoula, Mont.: James A. McCain (P), J. E. Miller (F), Douglas A. Fessenden (AD).
 Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.: A. L. Strand (P), C. V. Ruzek (F).

San Jose State College, San Jose, Cal.: T. W. MacQuarrie (P), Glenn Hartrauft (F) and (AD).
Stanford University, Stanford University, Cal.: Donald B. Tresidder (P), John M. Stalnaker (F), Alfred R. Masters (AD).
State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.: Wilson Compton (P), Lloyd Bury (F), J. F. Bohler (AD).
University of California, Berkeley, Cal.: Robert G. Sproul (P), Stanley B. Freeborn (F), Brutus Hamilton (Acting AD).
University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Cal.: Clarence Dykstra, Provost, Earl J. Miller (F), William C. Ackerman (AD).
University of California College of Agriculture, Davis, Cal.: Knowles C. Ryerson, Dean, L. D. Leach (F), I. F. Toomey (AD).
University of Hawaii, Honolulu, T.H.: Gregg M. Sinclair (P), H. E. Brown (F), Francois d'Eliscu (AD).
University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho: J. E. Buchanan (P), T. S. Kerr (F), George Greene (AD).
University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.: Harry K. Newburn (P), Orlando John Hollis (F), Anson B. Cornell (AD).
University of San Francisco, San Francisco, Cal.: William J. Dunne (P), Rev. Gerald Sullivan, (F), Edward C. McKeever (AD).
University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal.: William C. Gianera, S.J. (P), Wilfred H. Crowley, S.J. (F), George Barsi (AD).
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.: Rufus B. Von Kleinsmid (P), Hugh C. Willett (F), Willis O. Hunter (AD).
University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.: Raymond B. Allen (P), H. P. Everist (F), C. H. Cassill (AD).

ALLIED MEMBERS

(Abbreviations: P—President, S—Secretary, C—Commissioner)

Border Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (F. C. Osborn, Arizona State College at Flagstaff, P; C. Z. Leshner, University of Arizona, S; Emil L. Larson, University of Arizona, C.):

Arizona S.T.C. (Flagstaff)	Texas Technological College
Arizona S.T.C. (Tempe)	University of Arizona
Hardin-Simmons University	University of New Mexico
New Mexico A. & M. College	West Texas Teachers College
Texas College of Mines	

Central Collegiate Conference (M. E. Easton, Drake University, P; Stanley Lowe, Marquette University, S):

Bradley University	Michigan State College
Butler University	Michigan State Normal College
Drake University	University of Detroit
Loyola University (Chicago)	University of Notre Dame
Marquette University	Wayne University
	Western Michigan College

Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (A. M. Hambleton, Washburn Municipal University, P; R. G. Cremer, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, S):

Fort Hays (Kans.) State College	Southwestern College
Kansas State Teachers College (Emporia)	St. Benedict's College
Kansas State Teachers College (Pittsburg)	Washburn Municipal University of Topeka

Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association (John H. Burr, Howard University, P; J. L. Whitehead, St. Paul Polytechnic Institute, S):

Bluefield State College	St. Augustine's College
Delaware State College	St. Paul Polytechnic Institute
Hampton Institute	Shaw University
Howard University	Johnson C. Smith University
Lincoln University	Virginia State College
Morgan State College	Virginia Union University
North Carolina A. & T. College	West Virginia State College
North Carolina College	Winston Salem Teachers College

Eastern College Athletic Conference (Asa S. Bushnell, Biltmore Hotel, New York, N.Y., C):

This Conference has been accepted to Allied Membership according to its re-formed constitution. At the date of publishing this year book the re-constitution was not complete and the constituent members therefore are not listed.

Intercollegiate (Western) Conference of Faculty Representatives (V. C. Freeman, Purdue University, P; F. E. Richart, University of Illinois, S; K. L. Wilson, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill., C):

University of Illinois	Northwestern University
Indiana University	Ohio State University
University of Iowa	Purdue University
University of Michigan	University of Wisconsin
University of Minnesota	

Kansas College Athletic Conference (E. O. Deere, Bethany College, P; E. J. Cragoe, Baker University, S; C. H. Kopelk, McPherson, Kan., C):

Baker University
Bethany College
Bethel College
College of Emporia

Kansas Wesleyan University
McPherson College
Ottawa University

Lone Star Conference (L. I. Smith, Commerce, Tex., P; J. Roy Wells, Sam Houston State Teachers College, S):

East Texas Teachers College
North Texas Teachers College
Sam Houston State Teachers College
Southwest Texas Teachers College

Stephen F. Austin Teachers College
Trinity University
University of Houston

Middle Atlantic States College Athletic Conference (Gurney F. Afflerbach, Muhlenberg College, P; E. LeRoy Mercer, University of Pennsylvania, S):

Albright College
Bucknell University
Columbia University
University of Delaware
Dickinson College
Drexel Institute
Franklin and Marshall College
Gettysburg College
Haverford College
Johns Hopkins University
Juniata College
Lafayette College
Lebanon Valley College

Lehigh University
Muhlenberg College
New York University
University of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Military College
Princeton University
Rutgers University
Stevens Institute
Susquehanna University
Swarthmore College
Ursinus College
Washington College
Western Maryland College

Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference (A. C. Walton, Knox College, P; C. Ward Macy, Coe College, S and C):

Beloit College
Carleton College
Coe College
Cornell College
Grinnell College

Knox College
Lawrence College
Monmouth College
Ripon College

Minnesota State Teachers College Conference (Albert B. Morris, Mankato State Teachers College, S):

Bemidji State Teachers College
Duluth State Teachers College
Mankato State Teachers College

Moorhead State Teachers College
St. Cloud State Teachers College
Winona State Teachers College

Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (Big Six Conference), (H. D. Bergman, Iowa State College, P; Sam Shirky, University of Missouri, S; R. E. Peters, 342 S. Chelsea, Kansas City, Mo., C of Officials):

Iowa State College
Kansas State College
University of Kansas

University of Missouri
University of Nebraska
University of Oklahoma

Missouri Valley Conference (C. H. McElroy, Oklahoma A. & M. College, P; A. E. Eilers, Washington University, Executive S):

Creighton University
Drake University
Oklahoma A. & M. College
St. Louis University

Tulsa University
University of Wichita
Washington University

Mountain States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (P. A. Christensen, Brigham Young University, P; W. B. Franklin, University of Colorado, S; H. C. Warner, Salt Lake City, Utah, C):

Brigham Young University
Colorado A. & M. College
University of Colorado
University of Denver

University of Utah
University of Wyoming
Utah State Agricultural College

Ohio Athletic Conference (W. J. Livingston, Denison University, P; J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College, S; George Daniel, Lorain, O., C):

Akron University
Ashland College
Baldwin-Wallace University
Capital University
Case College
Denison University
Findlay College
Heidelberg College
John Carroll University
Kent State University
Kenyon College

Marietta College
Mount Union College
Muskingum College
Oberlin College
Ohio Northern University
Ohio State University
Otterbein College
University of Toledo
Wilmington College
Wittenberg College
Wooster College

Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (Stanley B. Freeborn, University of California, P; Orlando Hollis, University of Oregon, S; Victor O. Schmidt, 458 So. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal., C):

Oregon State College
Stanford University
State College of Washington
State University of Montana
University of California (Berkeley)

University of California at Los Angeles
University of Idaho
University of Oregon
University of Southern California
University of Washington

Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (Lestle Sparks, Willamette University, P; D. Otis Smith, Pacific University, S):

College of Idaho
College of Puget Sound
Lewis and Clark University
Linfield College

Pacific University
Whitman College
Willamette University

Southeastern Conference (J. J. Tigert, University of Florida, P; W. D. Funkhouser, University of Kentucky, S; Mike S. Conner, Box 1370, Jackson, Miss., C):

Alabama Polytechnic Institute
Georgia School of Technology
Louisiana State University
Mississippi A. & M. College
Tulane University
University of Alabama

University of Florida
University of Georgia
University of Kentucky
University of Mississippi
University of Tennessee
Vanderbilt University

Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (H. A. Kirkpatrick, Occidental College, S):

California Institute of Technology	University of Redlands
Occidental College	Whittier College
Pomona College	

Southern Conference (William Couper, Virginia Military Institute, P; D. S. McAlister, The Citadel, S):

Clemson College	University of Maryland
College of William and Mary	University of North Carolina
Davidson College	University of Richmond
Duke University	University of South Carolina
Furman University	Virginia Military Institute
George Washington University	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
North Carolina State College	Wake Forest College
The Citadel	Washington and Lee University

Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (St. Elmo Brady, Fisk University, P; R. S. Darnaby, Tuskegee Institute, S; B. T. Harvey, Morehouse College, C):

Alabama A. & M. College	Knoxville College
Alabama State Teachers College	Lane College
Benedict College	Morehouse College
Clark University	Morris Brown College
Fisk University	South Carolina A. & M. College
Florida A. & M. College	Tuskegee Institute
Fort Valley State College	Xavier University

Southwest Athletic Conference (Gayle Scott, Texas Christian University, P; James H. Stewart, P. O. Box 6233, Dallas, Tex., Executive S):

Baylor University	Texas A. & M. College
Rice Institute	Texas Christian University
Southern Methodist University	University of Arkansas
	University of Texas

Southwestern Athletic Conference (A. W. Mumford, Southern University, P; G. L. Smith, Prairie View University, S):

Arkansas State College	Samuel Houston College
Bishop College	Southern University
Langston University	Texas College
Prairie View University	Wiley College

Texas Collegiate Athletic Conference (J. H. Shelton, Howard Payne College, P; W. B. McDaniel, McMurry College, S):

Abilene Christian College	Southwestern University
Austin College	Texas Wesleyan College
Howard Payne College	Trinity University
McMurry College	

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.
University School, Shaker Heights, O.

AFFILIATED MEMBERS

American Football Coaches Association
American Association of College Baseball Coaches
National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States
National Association of Football Commissioners

LIST OF ACCREDITED DELEGATES AND VISITORS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION

I. MEMBER INSTITUTIONS

Alabama Polytechnic Institute: Wilbur Hutsell, A. H. Werner.
Alfred University: J. A. McLane, A. J. Yunevich.
Allegheny College: H. P. Way.
American International College: Henry A. Butova.
Amherst College: C. S. Porter, L. P. Jordan, A. W. Marsh, A. E. Lumley, M. M. Mackenzie, S. M. Rostas.
Ashland College: George H. Donges.
Baldwin Wallace College: Ray Watts.
Bates College: E. M. Moore.
Boston College: Rev. M. V. Dullea, J. P. Curley.
Boston University: J. M. Harmon, Aldo Donelli, H. L. Cleverly, Merrel A. Collard, S. P. Sinko.
Bowdoin College: M. E. Morrell, G. D. Shay, J. J. Magee, F. F. Sabasteenski.
Brigham Young University: E. R. Kimball.
Brooklyn College: Richard Boyce, N. S. Walke.
Brown University: S. T. Arnold, P. F. Mackasey, Rip Engle, G. G. Zitrides.
Bucknell University: A. E. Humphreys, John D. Plant, S. J. Blum.
Catholic University: E. R. LaFond.
Citadel: D. S. McAlister, J. Quinn Decker.
Colby College: G. F. Loeb, E. C. Roundy, D. G. Lewis.
Colgate University: W. A. Reid, E. D. Barnes, W. Henry Johnston.
College of the City of New York: D. S. Winograd.
College of the Holy Cross: E. F. Flynn, John DaGrosa, B. F. Sullivan.
College of William and Mary: R. N. McCray.
College of Wooster: John M. Swigart.
Colorado A. & M. College: Andrew G. Clark.
Colorado College: Thurston J. Davies.
Clemson College: Frank Howard.
Columbia University: Ralph Furey, T. B. Kirkpatrick, Harold Lowe, E. T. Kennedy.
Cornell University: R. V. Kane, G. K. James, A. E. Kelley.
Dartmouth College: W. H. McCarter, D. O. McLaughry.
Denison University: W. J. Livingston.
Drake University: J. Russell Cook.
Duke University: E. M. Cameron, Wallace Wade.
Duquesne University: W. John Davis, Kass Kovalcheck, Al DeLuca.
Fordham University: Rev. Kevin O'Brien, S. J., Rev. L. A. Walsh, S. J., J. F. Coffey.
Franklin and Marshall College: W. Austin Bishop.
Fresno State College: J. Flint Hanner.
Furman University: H. R. Dobson, R. W. Smith.
Georgetown University: Rev. Matthew Kane, S. J., J. L. Hagerty, R. F. Schwagel.
Georgia School of Technology: W. A. Alexander, R. L. Dodd.
George Washington University: Max Farrington.
Gettysburg College: C. E. Bilheimer.
Hamilton College: Mox Weber, E. G. Svendsen.
Harvard University: W. J. Bingham, N. W. Fradd, R. C. Harlow, C. C. Boston, Henry Lamar, William Neufeld.
Haverford College: R. E. Randall, William Docherty, Jr.
Hobart College: F. L. Kraus.
Howard University: J. H. Burr, E. L. Jackson.
Indiana University: A. N. McMillin, Paul Harrell.

Johns Hopkins University: G. W. Shaffer, M. J. Turner, Jr.
 Kalamazoo College: R. W. Nulf.
 Kansas State College: H. H. King, J. H. Adams, B. R. Patterson.
 Kent State University: Trevor Rees.
 Kenyon College: H. F. Pasini.
 Lafayette College: W. H. Anderson, A. R. Winters, C. M. Gelbert.
 LaSalle College: Brother E. Stanislaus.
 Lehigh University: P. L. Sadler, P. E. Short, E. F. Caraway, William Leckonby.
 Louisiana State University: T. P. Heard, B. H. Moore, J. Stewart Slack, James M. McLemore.
 Manhattan College: Rev. Bro. Eusebius, Kenneth Norton, G. T. Eastment.
 Marquette University: Rev. T. F. Divine, C. M. Jennings, Frank J. Murray.
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology: John A. Rockwell.
 Miami University: George L. Rider.
 Michigan State College: J. A. Hannah, R. H. Young, Clarence Munn, J. H. Kobs, L. L. Frimodig, A. P. Kawal, Louis Zarza.
 Michigan State Normal College: Lloyd Olds.
 Middlebury College: Arthur M. Brown, W. J. Nelson.
 Mississippi State College: C. R. Noble, Allyn McKeen.
 Montana State College: S. R. Dyche.
 Muhlenberg College: Floyd Schwartzwalder.
 New York University: A. B. Nixon, G. A. Yanosch, John Sullivan, P. L. Keome, William Maiden, Brean Tomlensen, Don Cash Seaton, George Shiebler.
 North Carolina State College: J. L. Van Glahn, L. M. Rich, Babe Wood.
 Northeastern University: E. S. Parsons, H. W. Gallagher, W. G. Grinnell.
 Northwestern University: Ted B. Payseur, L. O. Waldorf, Dr. G. R. Lundquist, Robert Tessier.
 Norwich University: Ernest C. Hatfield.
 Oberlin College: Dr. J. H. Nichols, H. S. Wood, C. W. Savage.
 Ohio State University: L. W. St. John, Richard Larkins, James E. Pollard, Sam Selby.
 Ohio University: Don Peden.
 Ohio Wesleyan University: G. E. Gauthier.
 Oklahoma A. & M. College: E. M. Lookabaugh.
 Oregon State College: A. L. Stiner, P. P. Locey, C. V. Ruzek.
 Pennsylvania Military College: Col. C. I. Starr.
 Pennsylvania State College: F. M. Bentley, N. M. Fleming, C. P. Schott, H. L. Stuart, R. A. Higgins, H. R. Gilbert.
 Princeton University: R. Kenneth Fairman.
 Purdue University: Floyd Eastwood, Cecil Isbell.
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: Harry A. Van Velsor, Ed. Jontos, J. Falkenstine.
 Rhode Island State College: William M. H. Beck, Paul F. Cieurzo.
 Rice Institute: J. C. Neely.
 Rutgers University: George E. Little, Harry J. Rockafeller, Harvey J. Harman, Joseph Makin, Arthur Matsu.
 St. John's University: Walter T. McLaughlin.
 St. Joseph's College: Rev. M. J. Blee, Rev. J. A. V. Buckeley, W. J. Ferguson.
 St. Lawrence University: R. B. Clogston.
 Seton Hall College: J. A. Gibson.
 Southern Methodist University: E. D. Mouzon, Jr., Lloyd Messersmith, Madison Bell, Lester Jordan.
 Southwestern Louisiana Institute: J. L. Cain, R. J. Cambre.
 Springfield College: John Bunn, L. J. Judd, Ossie Solem.

Stanford University: Alfred Masters.
 Swarthmore College: C. K. Dellmuth.
 Syracuse University: James H. Decker.
 State Teachers College at West Chester, Pa.: W. G. Killinger.
 Temple University: Earl R. Yeomans, M. E. Gladfelter, William Hughes.
 Texas A. & M. College: Homer H. Norton.
 Texas Christian University: Gayle Scott, Howard Grubbs, L. R. Meyer.
 Texas College of Mines: Jack C. Curtice.
 Trinity College: Ray Oosting, Dan Jessee.
 Tufts College: Clarence P. Houston.
 Tulane University: F. U. Lake, Horace Renegar, Claude Simons, H. E. Frnka.
 Tuskegee Institute: Cleve L. Abbott, R. S. Darnaby.
 Union College: J. H. Wittner, M. J. Hein, A. C. Lawrence, W. H. Ketz, E. A. Fitz.
 U. S. Coast Guard Academy: Commander John S. Merriman.
 U. S. Merchant Marine Academy: Commander W. J. Reinhart, Lieut. J. W. Liebertz.
 U. S. Military Academy: Col. G. A. Counts, E. H. Blaik, Col. L. McC. Jones, Brig. Gen. G. J. Higgins, Col. T. D. Stamps.
 U. S. Naval Academy: Captain E. B. Taylor, R. C. McNeish.
 University of Arizona: Miles Casteel.
 University of Buffalo: J. E. Peelle, F. Febel.
 University of California: Stanley B. Freeborn, Clinton W. Evans.
 University of California at Davis: I. F. Toomey.
 University of Chicago: T. N. Metcalf.
 University of Cincinnati: M. Charles Mileham, Ray Nolting.
 University of Colorado: H. G. Carlson, J. J. Yeager.
 University of Connecticut: George Van Bibber, J. O. Christian.
 University of Delaware: W. D. Murray.
 University of Detroit: Lloyd Brazil, C. E. Baer.
 University of Florida: D. K. Stanley.
 University of Georgia: Wallace Butts.
 University of Illinois: Ray Eliot, Burt Ingwersen.
 University of Iowa: Karl E. Leib.
 University of Kentucky: Paul Bryant, Carney Laslie.
 University of Maine: E. E. Wieman, William Kenyon.
 University of Maryland: Col. Geary Eppley, Albert Heagy, Albert Woods, H. C. Byrd, Burton Shipley.
 University of Michigan: R. W. Aigler, H. O. Crisler.
 University of Missouri: Sam B. Shirky, Don Faurot.
 University of Miami: John J. Harding, Edward Dunn, Hart Morris.
 University of Minnesota: J. L. Morrill, Frank G. McCormick, L. F. Keller, James Kelley, Dallas Ward.
 University of Mississippi: T. A. Bickerstaff, C. M. Smith, H. D. Drew.
 University of Nebraska: A. J. Lewandowski.
 University of Nevada: James W. Aiken, J. T. McDonnell.
 University of New Hampshire: Carl Lundholm.
 University of North Carolina: A. W. Hobbs, O. K. Cornwell, R. A. Fetzner, C. P. Erickson, Carl G. Snavely, Russell Murphy.
 University of Notre Dame: Rev. John H. Murphy, J. E. McCarthy, Frank Leahy.
 University of Oklahoma: L. E. Haskell, Clarence Wilkinson.
 University of Oregon: G. A. Oliver.
 University of Pennsylvania: E. LeRoy Mercer, H. Jamison Swarts, F. W. Luehring.
 University of Pittsburgh: R. E. Sherrill, James Hagen.
 University of Rochester: Louis Alexander, Walter Campbell.
 University of San Francisco: Rev. J. J. Sullivan.

University of Santa Clara: L. J. Casanova.
 University of South Carolina: R. E. Enright.
 University of Southern California: Hugh C. Willett, W. O. Hunter.
 University of Tennessee: N. W. Dougherty.
 University of Texas: Dana X. Bible, J. B. Cherry.
 University of Tulsa: J. O. Brothers, W. E. Morris, Jr.
 University of the South: G. M. Clark.
 University of Toledo: D. V. Connelly, J. W. Orwig.
 University of Utah: Ike Armstrong.
 University of Virginia: Norton Pritchett, E. R. Slaughter, T. M. Caruthers, Ned L. McDonald.
 University of Wichita: Earle Davis, Ralph Graham.
 University of Wisconsin: Dr. William F. Lorenz, Harry Stuhlderher, Guy Sundt.
 University of Wyoming: Dr. W. C. Smith, G. J. Jacoby, Bernard Oakes.
 Valparaiso University: Emory Bauer.
 Vanderbilt University: C. M. Sarratt, H. R. Sanders.
 Virginia Military Institute: Col. William Couper, A. T. Hubert, L. T. Roberts.
 Villanova University: Rev. E. B. McKee.
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute: W. L. Younger, P. B. Dyck.
 Washington College: J. Thomas Kibler, George L. Ekaitis.
 Washington University: A. E. Eilers.
 Wayne University: A. W. Thompson, J. P. Hackett, J. E. Truskowski.
 Wesleyan University: J. F. Martin, H. G. McCurdy, J. C. Blankenagel, P. H. Curtis, A. Thomson, N. J. Daniels.
 Western Kentucky State Teachers College: E. B. Stansbury.
 Western Maryland College: C. W. Havens.
 Western Michigan College of Education: M. J. Gary, John W. Gill, Charles Maher.
 West Virginia University: G. O. Romney, R. M. Hawley.
 Williams College: J. E. Bullock, W. F. Shuban.
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute: P. R. Carpenter, Paul Stagg.
 Xavier University: Theodore A. Wright.
 Yale University: R. J. H. Kiphuth.
 Youngstown College: W. L. Webster.

II. ALLIED AND AFFILIATED MEMBERS

Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association: Arthur P. Chippey, Herman N. Nielson.
 Eastern College Athletic Conference: Asa S. Bushnell.
 Central Collegiate Conference: Stanley Lowe.
 Kansas College Athletic Conference: J. H. Fries.
 Minnesota State Teachers College Conference: Lloyd W. Peterson.
 Missouri Valley Conference: A. E. Eilers.
 Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association (Big Six): H. H. King.
 National Association of Football Commissioners: A. R. Hutchens.
 Ohio Athletic Conference: W. J. Livingston, J. H. Nichols.
 Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Conference: Stanley B. Freeborn, Victor O. Schmidt.
 Southeastern Conference: N. W. Dougherty.
 Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Arthur G. Coons.
 Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: R. S. Darnaby.
 Southwest Conference: James H. Stewart.
 Western (Big Nine) Conference: K. L. Wilson, Ralph W. Aigler.

III. NON-MEMBERS AND INDIVIDUALS

Jesse P. Abramson, N. Y. Herald-Tribune.
 Charles W. Bachman, East Lansing, Mich.
 Judson Bailey, A. S. Barnes & Co.
 Jack Bain, A. S. Barnes & Co.
 Theodore Bank, Athletic Institute.
 H. J. Baujan, University of Dayton.
 John Beer, Newark News.
 John W. Breen, Carroll College.
 Walter Byers, United Press.
 Harold Claassen, Associated Press.
 A. C. Coder, Montclair (N.J.) State Teachers College.
 Homer F. Cooke, Jr., National Collegiate Athletic Bureau.
 Don X. Cragin, Camden Courier-Post.
 Dan Cuna, Siena College.
 Allison Danzig, New York Times.
 Tom Davies, Western Reserve University.
 Ollie Dawson, South Carolina State College.
 Gene H. Edwards, St. Vincent's College.
 Oscar F.aley, United Press.
 Sid Friedlander, New York Post.
 Hugh Fullerton, Jr., Associated Press.
 George L. Gardner, U. S. Olympic Committee.
 Murray Goodman, A. S. Barnes, Co.
 Dan A. Gordon, Eastern Military Academy.
 John L. Griffith, Jr., Athletic Journal.
 Barney Kremenko, N. Y. Journal American.
 Marshall R. Laird, Director of Recreation, Scarsdale, N. Y.
 Leonard Lewin, New York Daily Mirror.
 J. D. McCarraher, University School, Cleveland, O.
 Ed McKeever, Ithaca, N. Y.
 H. G. Mentuek, Central (Iowa) College.
 Don Moffett, Cortland State Teachers College.
 Arthur E. Morr, Montclair State Teachers College.
 John D. Murphy, St. Basil's College.
 Maynard O'Brien, Eastern Illinois State Teachers College.
 Lyman S. Perry, Associated Colleges of Upper New York, Plattsburg.
 B. E. Phillips, Veterans Administration, New York, N. Y.
 Forrester Pierce, Lawrence School.
 James E. Pixlee, Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.
 John Lowell Pratt, A. S. Barnes & Co.
 A. I. Prettyman, Sampson College.
 Harry Rasmussen, Camden Courier-Post.
 William R. Reed, N.C.A.A.
 Lawrence Robinson, New York World Telegram.
 William Richardson, New York Times.
 Fred Russell, Nashville Banner.
 Donald Schiffer, A. S. Barnes & Co.
 Steve Snider, United Press.
 Francis E. Stann, Washington Star.
 Craig E. Taylor, Baltimore Sun.
 Dick Young, New York Daily News.

SECTION II — YEARBOOK

REPORTS OF THE DISTRICTS

FIRST DISTRICT

EDWARD S. PARSONS, NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

IN SPITE of the difficulty in obtaining athletic equipment and the many problems created by crowded classrooms and concentrated class schedules, the intercollegiate athletic program in the First District has advanced steadily and rapidly in quality and in expansion of schedules. There has been a sharp increase in interest on the part of both players and spectators.

Several of the colleges in the district were obliged to discontinue intercollegiate athletic programs during the war, while others continued with some or all sports on a modified basis. A few of the colleges, particularly those with Navy training units, maintained regular intercollegiate varsity schedules; some others had informal teams in some or all of their usual sports; still others conducted only intramural athletics. For the college year 1946-47 nearly all of the colleges in this district have resumed full varsity intercollegiate schedules.

Although there has been a strong revival of interest in all athletic games and sports since the end of the war, the great increase in popularity of basketball among the colleges of the First District is perhaps particularly noteworthy. It seems probable that this game will rise to a position of prominence never before achieved in this District.

It seems evident, with the reinstatement of the freshman and transfer rules in September 1947, that the great majority of the colleges in the First District will resume intercollegiate competition with freshman as well as varsity teams. Since the end of the war, many of the colleges have supported varsity and junior varsity teams. As both freshmen and upperclassmen have been eligible for varsity competition in the majority of the colleges, it has seemed logical to have J. V. rather than freshman teams in those colleges where there was not sufficient personnel to have both.

At the annual meeting of the Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics on December 2, 1946, the report of the meeting of the college athletic conference representatives held in Chicago on July 22 and 23, 1946 was considered. The five principles included in the "Agreement on Fundamental Principles" were discussed at length.

It was voted that the Conference go on record as favoring the adoption of the first four of these principles. It was felt that although the fifth principle, concerning recruiting, has merit it is perhaps not wholly sound or practical.

As the Eastern College Athletic Conference includes colleges of both the First and Second Districts, it is of interest to note in this report that at the meeting of the Conference in New York on December 17 and 18, it was voted to reorganize the Eastern College Athletic Conference with definite standards of eligibility for membership to be prepared by an Executive Council of twelve for subsequent adoption by the Conference. This Conference will thus become an association of member colleges rather than a combination of leagues. This action is probably the greatest forward step in eastern college athletic circles in many years.

The action of the Eastern College Athletic Conference concerning the "Agreement on Fundamental Principles" contained in the report of the meeting of college athletic conference representatives at Chicago on July 22 and 23, 1946, was essentially the same as that taken by the New England Association.

SECOND DISTRICT

WILLIAM A. REID, COLGATE UNIVERSITY

EVERY college reporting in the Second District indicated the resumption of additional sports of the intercollegiate program; large varsity squads in all sports due to the return of the G. I.'s and increased interest in intercollegiate competition; marked increase in the number of spectators attending college athletic events; looking forward to a return of the freshman rule as well as other regulations of eligibility that prevailed prior to the war.

During the fall of 1946 administrators of intercollegiate athletics, commensurate with the size of each institution, found that season one of extreme activity both from the players' and the spectators' point of view, resulting somewhat in general confusion as far as the Athletic Director was concerned. Mr. H. Jamison Swarts, Athletic Director of the University of Pennsylvania comments, "Not only have we expanded to the point where we left off prior to the war, but the general interest in the student bodies reporting for the various teams brought on problems of coaching personnel, field facilities and equipment. Numbers and enthusiasm dominated the general situation, which is a healthy one."

There have been several unique developments in the Second District. One of Rutgers University's first objectives in the postwar program was to cooperate with education by

turning over a modern gymnasium to facilitate housing and feeding. Such restrictions, however, did not jeopardize the overall physical education program, including one of fourteen varsity sports and an equal number of intramural. Starting with the March 1947 term Clarkson College will not be represented by freshmen on varsity teams, as all freshmen are now located at the extension college in Malone, New York. Pennsylvania State College has not admitted any freshmen for the 1946-1947 academic year. Due to this fact it is without freshman competition. Dean Carl P. Schott reports that the 1947-1948 situation can not be determined at this time. All freshmen in 1946 were admitted through Pennsylvania State College to the teachers colleges of Pennsylvania. Upon completion of their freshman year, if their academic work is satisfactory, they will have priority of position so far as admission is concerned to be admitted as sophomores for the academic year 1947-1948.

Champlain, Mohawk and Sampson comprise the units of the Associated Colleges of Upper New York State. It is assumed that at the end of two years the students of these colleges will be screened for admission to colleges within the State of New York. Because the caliber of the teams of these colleges has not been proved, for the present these teams are playing other institutions in freshman and J. V. competition. In a few sports varsity competition is engaged in.

Swarthmore reports that for the first time in its history the emphasis of its program of physical education has not fallen on the exercise phase of physical education. By faculty rule all non veterans, freshmen and sophomores must take a minimum of three periods of supervised physical education each week and the department has been instructed to place the emphasis on the teaching of sports skills rather than developing physical fitness as we knew it during the war period. Columbia University had a very important change in its setup in that physical education and intercollegiate athletics, both of which have been a division of one department, have been finally combined under one head. It is expected that at the earliest possible moment all part-time employees will be replaced by a permanent staff who will enjoy the benefits now available to all members of the academic department.

The western New York colleges of Canisius, St. Bonaventure, Alfred, Buffalo and Buffalo State Teachers College are operating on a prewar level. Many colleges continue to announce expansion of athletic facilities. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute reports the acquisition of three new athletic fields and the approval by the Board of Trustees of the erection of a stadium. Many coaching changes have taken

place in the Second District. These changes have been highlighted by the retirement of Andrew Kerr of Colgate University, subsequent to eighteen years of splendid service to that institution and to intercollegiate football.

The Ivy League colleges as of September 1946 resumed the freshman rule for all freshmen except G. I.'s and have been fielding freshman, as well as J. V. teams during the past year.

THIRD DISTRICT

A. W. HOBBS, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

IT WOULD be difficult to give a pessimistic report on student interest and participation in the Third District for the past year. All colleges formerly having football schedules, so far as I know, have resumed them now. Other sports also show great increases in participation and general interest. Especially is this true of swimming. All tournaments and meets have been resumed. There has developed some interest in soccer, although not so much as this sport deserves in a region having a favorable climate for long seasons.

The problems of recruiting and subsidizing are with us still and the voting shown by the roll-call at the annual convention might be interpreted as an indication that we are not interested in these matters. The facts are that we have struggled with them for at least thirty years without making any visible headway and that the Southern Conference has tried out the identical rules now proposed without being able to carry any considerable amount of public opinion with us.

We see no hope in rules unless we can get a fair degree of general approval. The "noble experiment" of Prohibition met the fate of all laws which cannot command a fairly large majority of the people in fact as well as in principle.

Whenever a practicable and thorough-going program for dealing with recruiting and subsidization is designed it will be found that the member institutions in the Third District will gladly put it into effect. People in that area are not different from those in other parts of the country, but they have had their fingers burnt quite recently on these problems and are not in a mood to accept mere phrases about it at this time.

FOURTH DISTRICT

GEORGE L. RIDER, MIAMI UNIVERSITY

THE Fourth District includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. A year ago there was evidence of great optimism in regard to the future

of intercollegiate athletics in this District. Today that optimism has become a reality with perhaps the greatest resurgence of interest in intercollegiate sport in the forty-two years of this Association's existence.

From each state in this District come reports of huge numbers of men reporting for all varsity squads and attendance records at intercollegiate contests reaching an all time high and in most institutions the increased attendance ranging from 40 to 60% over last year.

A report from the Western Conference reveals that all attendance records for basketball last winter and football the past season have been broken. In 52 games played last fall by Western Conference football teams there were 2,652,933 spectators for an average attendance of 51,018. The University of Michigan played before 651,788 spectators in nine games and Ohio State University before 603,610 in nine games. Michigan set what is probably an all-time high for a college's home attendance of 514,579 for seven games.

This tremendous spectator interest has created major administrative problems. Many people have been unable to see games of their choice because of inadequate seating capacity, and because of this lack of seats, the scalpers have had an open season. Add to this tremendous spectator interest the glamorous and lucrative ever-increasing number of Bowl games and we have the projection of football into the basketball season anywhere from four to six weeks. And what do the Bowl games decide? Perhaps more than anything else, that the Bowl teams will have at least a little more money for next year to pay the hired help and thus the avalanche rolls on with more institutions either unwilling or afraid to apply the brakes.

The Rose Bowl football game has taken on new significance this year since an agreement has been reached between the Western Conference and the Pacific Coast Conference for the winners of either conference to meet in the Rose Bowl on New Year's Day. The purpose of this agreement, it is stated, "is not to determine a 'national championship,' but to further demonstrate the close alliance between two conferences whose athletic standards, both in play and administration, are fundamentally alike." In this year's game the University of Illinois, winner of the Western Conference Championship, defeated the Pacific Coast Conference Champion, U.C.L.A.

The University of Notre Dame with an undefeated, but once tied football season, finished the year rated the number one team in this District and in the nation. Other very strong teams among the larger universities in the District were the University of Michigan and Indiana University

whose teams finished second and third behind the University of Illinois in the Western Conference. In a season of upsets the University of Cincinnati, classified among the smaller universities, upset last year's Western Conference champion — Indiana, and after ending perhaps its most successful football season has accepted a bid to play in the Sun Bowl on New Year's Day, thus adding another Fourth District team to the Bowl parade.

The returned veteran has played a very substantial and important part on the athletic teams during the past year. It is estimated that the athletic squads in this district have been composed of anywhere from 25 to 90% veterans. In some cases the veteran has required a little more time to round into top shape for varsity competition, but they have formed the backbone of most varsity squads. It is only fair to say that the average veteran has had a very serious interest in his work and for the most part has been unwilling to jeopardize his scholastic work by putting in too much time on athletics.

From each state in this District comes the report of a tremendous increase in participation. Not only larger squads for the varsity teams, but many so-called "B" teams and light weight teams playing anywhere from two or three games to a full schedule. A number of institutions have enlarged their sports program and increased the number of teams in order to afford competition for the greatly increased enrollment. The Western Conference has voted to introduce 150-pound football competition next fall. Where facilities are available the intramural sports programs have been greatly enlarged with many veterans participating in their favorite activities.

The Fourth District played host during the past year to three of our Association Championships. The Track and Field Championships were held at the University of Minnesota and were easily won by the powerful University of Illinois team. The Tennis Championships were held at Northwestern University with both the doubles and singles championships going to the University of Southern California. The Cross-Country Championships were again held at Michigan State College with Drake University winning the team championship for the third consecutive time.

Ohio State University represented the Fourth District in the Basketball Eastern Playoff with the championship going to Oklahoma A. & M. and second place to the University of North Carolina. The other championship to go to the Fourth District was in swimming which was won by a great team representing Ohio State University.

There has been a gradual return of pre-war eligibility standards throughout the District. Some of the larger in-

stitutions returned to the freshman rule last fall while most of the small colleges as well as the larger ones are returning to all pre-war regulations including the freshman rule at the beginning of the 1947-48 college year. There are some adjustments being made to accommodate the returning veterans and all these adjustments should be pretty well established by the beginning of the next college year.

The small colleges in this District have found it very difficult to finance a full sports program in the past and indications this fall point to the same difficulty now. In short, where the big institutions are getting bigger and taking in more money at their intercollegiate games, the smaller colleges are not having the same percentage of increase in attendance at their games. Those with the means intend to enlarge their sports program and increase the number of teams in each sport, playing the games on a strictly educational basis. This kind of a program is likely to succeed in the institutions that are making money or are well endowed. It would seem, therefore, that the future of the small college intercollegiate sports program is likely to be one quite different from that of the larger universities.

One year ago at the Annual Convention in St. Louis, one of the speakers gave the following warning, "Control football or it may destroy itself." Another said, "Beware the Frankenstein!" and concluded with the statement, "There is a possibility of intercollegiate athletics developing into the colossus that might result in self-destruction." During the past season serious charges have been made against the one-time good name of college athletics. On Nov. 16, 1946, Damon Runyon in his column said, "I think television will completely flatten sports gates within the next few years. That will be a nice thing for New York as it will eliminate spectacles like the Army-Notre Dame football game of a week ago today — one of the grandest incentives to human greed, gambling and drinking now known to science. It is an over-publicized game that causes some people, who are fortunate enough to get tickets through school or political connections at the average face value of \$4.80, (this year) to come to New York and immediately dispose of those duckets at vastly inflated prices to speculators who in turn slug the public for as high as \$200 per ticket."

On Dec. 1st an Associated Press notice from Atlanta stated among other things that State Auditor B. E. Thrasher, Jr. disclosed, "Georgia reported athletic scholarships cost \$56,865 and Georgia Tech reported expenditures of \$53,764. Again in Time Magazine of Oct. 14, 1946, it is stated that "although the Big Ten front office denied any knowledge whatsoever of professionalism, stars of far less lustre than Illinois' Buddy (Black Magic) Young were reportedly getting

\$2,500 to \$5,000 rumored top for headliners, \$12,000 and that everybody was doing it."

Again President Paul F. Douglas of American University (Washington, D. C.) is quoted as saying, "I see no reason why one corporation should hire a specialized group of employees to outrun, outbump and outbruse the specialized employees of another corporation." "A football player," he concluded flatly, "is nothing more than a 'human slave' caught in the 'biggest black-market operation' in the history of higher education." He further states that, "Postwar college football has no more relation to education than bullfighting to agriculture."

These and many other statements have been made and whether they are true or false they represent some of the thinking of some of the people who are tremendously interested in what goes on in college athletics. It is doubtful if there was ever a time in the history of college athletics when clear thinking and downright honesty in administration was more important than now. There are many today who believe the patient to be very ill and that nothing but a major operation will restore him to health. The trouble seems to be in finding a doctor or doctors with sufficient skill and courage to perform the operation. It is obvious that if the patient is as ill as some believe him to be, the cause of his illness must be determined and removed. Perhaps the patient can be restored to health by a very simple remedy much less severe than a major operation. I believe no one would deny that by the simple elimination of hypocrisy on the part of our college and athletic officials and administrators we could greatly improve the patient's health.

FIFTH DISTRICT

H. H. KING, KANSAS STATE COLLEGE

MOST of the colleges and universities of this district which had ceased intercollegiate participation during the war have again taken up the games. For some of these, it has been difficult to start at the same pace as before the war due to the fact their coaches have not returned from service or have gone elsewhere. All our institutions have shown great increases in enrollment. This increase in enrollment, which is common with all other districts, has put tasks upon administrators for finding housing facilities and adequate teaching staffs.

Due to these large increases in enrollment and a public which for some time has been awaiting an opportunity to see college games, the attendance at football games has in general exceeded all former records. The increase in enrollment

at the various schools of this region have become so great that it is impossible for the whole student body to attend any one basketball game. Some schools have sold tickets on a basis that one-half the student body may attend game No. 1 and the other half game No. 2, etc. But even this arrangement does not care for the students due to limited seating facilities. Such arrangement does not permit alumni, business men and faculty to attend.

As shown by early basketball games the seating capacity will be far too small to care for all those desiring to attend and in some instances several thousand must be turned away.

Subsidization has been on the increase since the ending of the war but practically all administrators of first class educational institutions are striving to reduce this tendency. It is hoped the new rules proposed by the N.C.A.A. will be adopted and rigidly enforced. The only hope is through the rigorous action of the N.C.A.A. itself. It is far too much to assume that individual schools will feel in position to censure their neighbor school and particularly in case the neighbor school has signed the same agreement. Of necessity the N.C.A.A. must assume the responsibility of furnishing the information as to institutions not living up to the code although they may have indicated formerly their willingness to follow the code. Much trouble is ahead for individual schools trying to point a finger at their neighbor. It is too much like the pot calling the kettle black. The N.C.A.A. has never exercised police functions in the past but it will now be necessary for it to assume such functions.

Most of the conferences of this region are rapidly going back to their former rules and regulations. Freshmen in the M.V.I.A.A. will not be eligible for participation beginning September, 1947. Returning veterans, however, can play immediately upon return to the schools in which they were enrolled when entering the services. Otherwise one year of residence is required.

Basketball has been, for many years, an important college sport for this district, exceeded only by football. The interest on the part of the public is gaining and the attendance at these games is limited by lack of ample facilities.

The Western Playoffs in basketball for the N.C.A.A. were played again at Kansas City. The schools taking part were the University of California, University of Colorado, Oklahoma A. & M., and Baylor University. Oklahoma A. & M. won the right to appear in the finals at Madison Square Garden, and there won the championship for the N.C.A.A. by defeating the University of North Carolina.

The Kansas City playoffs were ably handled by Reeves Peters, commissioner of officials for Big Six Conference, and

George Edwards, Business Manager of Athletics, University of Missouri.

SIXTH DISTRICT

H. E. BRAY, THE RICE INSTITUTE

DURING the calendar year 1946 three institutions in this District have been elected to membership in the Association by unanimous vote of the District members. All of these are members of the Border Conference: Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas; The College of Mines and Metallurgy, El Paso, Texas; Arizona State Teachers College, Temple, Arizona.

The problems described in the 1945 report which seemed at the time of writing to be of immediate importance seem to have been solved satisfactorily. Among these was the problem of eligibility of returning service men who elect to transfer to a Conference school and who have already participated elsewhere before entering the service. In the Southwest Conference this has been solved by taking a vote on each individual case after evidence has been submitted to show that the transfer has been made for good and sufficient reasons and to the satisfaction of the institutions concerned. To permit such transfer a unanimous consent of the Conference has been required. No case submitted has failed of a unanimous vote.

A report on the affairs of the District calls for some reference to the local attitude toward the nationwide problem of establishing adequate rules governing subsidization. It is well known that nearly all colleges, whether belonging to athletic Conferences or not, already have on their books rules which embody principles as strict as those proposed by the N.C.A.A. What has happened is that the colleges have gradually drifted away from a strict enforcement of their rules, especially those governing jobs for athletes.

Originally it was assumed that athletes could, in case of need, earn enough money to support themselves by working on campus jobs at the standard rates of pay for student labor. But nowadays the work time required to earn room and board at these rates would amount to something of the order of 800 to 1000 hours per year. Clearly any such amount of time, added to that spent in athletic practice sessions, would interfere seriously with the studies of an average student carrying a normal load of solid college courses. The inevitable result has been that the subsistence allowance has gradually become in large part an outright gift to the athlete. The amount of work required of the athlete has been in many cases negligible.

Obviously the easiest way for the colleges to free themselves from this anomalous situation is to drop the requirement that the athlete work for all of his subsistence allowance at regular rates of pay, in other words to make at least a part of it openly and frankly an outright gift and abolish the term "job" in connection with the transaction.

It is not impossible to defend this point of view. The colleges, for various reasons, have committed themselves to a program of intercollegiate athletics of a high order. The funds sufficient for a well rounded program are provided by the public, which buys tickets to football games, and a few other games, in such numbers as to support the whole program. In recent years these funds have actually been large enough to provide a subsistence allowance for a number of athletes who are thereby enabled to get a college education which they might not get otherwise. The money is available. Used in this manner, openly and above board, it seems free from taint.

It seems to be the general belief in this district that the problem of first importance before us is just this: to provide legitimate means for an athlete to meet his necessary living and tuition expenses while in college so as to leave him enough time to devote to a course of study worthy of a bachelor's degree. It is useless to believe that it can be solved by the mere adoption of rules by groups of faculty representatives if there is, in their opinion, a likelihood that directors of athletics and their staffs and the athletes, whose duty it will be to live up to the rules, will be unable to do so, or that, on the other hand, the rules will be nullified by the intervention of individual alumni or other athletic supporters who will illegitimately provide the athlete with the funds he needs.

Whatever is done to attack this problem and the other problems coupled with it should be done with a full realization of the fact that nearly all of those connected with athletics earnestly desire to operate honestly, and under regulations which will be free from anything likely to lead to evasion or any other type of dishonesty. It is unnecessary to cite the national prohibition law in order to emphasize the evils of laws which run counter to the customs of the country. The Association realizes surely that it faces a difficult problem which can be solved only by the application of much patience, understanding and common sense.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

ANDREW G. CLARK, COLORADO A. AND M. COLLEGE

THE passing year saw an almost complete reinstatement of full athletic programs by the collegiate institutions

in this vast mountain region which stretches from border to border. A growing tendency to employ air transportation promises to alleviate some of the difficulties encountered in the past in maintaining athletic relationships among widely separated universities and colleges and will stimulate the establishment of new relationships.

General interest in sports has increased in this region and attendance at collegiate athletic events during the past year has been good. Close competition and keen rivalry have made the 1946 football season an outstanding success.

Many of our institutions are climatically influenced in their sport tastes. For many schools, long winter seasons have caused basketball to even surpass football in both student and public interest. At the holiday season, each year finds an increasing number of our basketball teams making trips to either coast and to the midwest, and competing with teams representing institutions of varied size and educational objective. If there is a tendency toward over-emphasis in any sport, in the sense of an extended season, basketball would have that doubtful honor in this region.

The phenomenal rise of skiing as an intercollegiate sport for many of our colleges and universities is worthy of note. An unprecedented surge of public enthusiasm for this winter activity insures a prominent role for skiing in the athletic programs of such institutions as are favorably situated in regard to facilities for this sport.

During 1946, competition under relaxed eligibility rules which permitted freshmen as well as graduates to participate raised many problems and created many difficulties. A return to a pre-war eligibility status in 1947 combined with a strengthening of eligibility requirements by conferences in the district promises to put athletic participation on a sound and common basis. Only the rule which permits a veteran to become immediately eligible at the institution where he first matriculates after discharge remains as a possible obstacle to thorough control of collegiate athletics in this district. Congressional adoption of a military policy in regard to the high school graduate will likely determine the retention or abolition of this rule.

The conferences in District Seven are in complete support of the N.C.A.A. in its effort to curb proselyting and subsidization abuses and to develop eligibility criteria which may become universally operative among the colleges and universities of the nation. Conference and institutional policies relative to the control of intercollegiate athletics are being shaped to conform with N.C.A.A. policy.

District Seven has its own district organization to deal with local problems and to maintain satisfactory relations

with the National Association. In rotation the representative of each member institution takes turn in representing the district as District Vice President. The Mountain States Intercollegiate Athletic Conference specifies that, in the case of the turn of one of its members, the representative thereof shall attend the annual convention of the N.C.A.A. at both the beginning and end of his term as Vice President. In addition, a number of member institutions are making attendance by their athletic directors a point of institutional policy.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

R. H. NOTTELMANN, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

THE past year has brought to the Pacific Coast area a normal program of intercollegiate athletic competition for the first time in four years. Appraising the developments of the period, it seems established that there is a resurgence of interest in athletics in this area, both on the part of competitors and spectators. It is believed that this interest is possibly even more evident in intercollegiate athletics than in other sports.

General quality of play has considerably improved in most sports. The influx of veterans has in some instances doubled the wartime number of registrations, and there has been a large increase of available material. Attendance at football games has reached an over-all high point.

It is considered that present conditions must be further tested before more than tentative reappraisal can be made of the full impact of the postwar enrollments and influences upon the whole intercollegiate athletic picture.

REPORTS OF RULES AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

NO MEETING of the N.C.A.A. Soccer Rules Committee was held in 1946 as there were no changes or additions made by the International Federation Committee on Playing Rules.

There have been, during the past year, several rules clinics conducted in the Middle Atlantic and New England Districts for the purpose of interpretation and rules clarification.

A rule check-up and review was made by the intercollegiate committee.

A meeting of the N.C.A.A. Rules Committee is scheduled to be held in connection with the convention January 10-11, 1947 in New York City of the Intercollegiate and National Soccer Coaches' Associations.

ROBERT H. DUNN, Swarthmore College,
Chairman.

BASKETBALL

THE N.C.A.A. Basketball Rules Committee is continuing to promote what it believes to be the best interests of the game, so far as rules and playing conditions are concerned. The cooperative "set up" with the High School, Y.M.C.A., and Canadian groups, all associated together in the "National Basketball Committee of the U. S. and Canada," is functioning in a fine manner.

It is the aim of the N.C.A.A. Rules Committee to work at all times with other groups on the National Committee to the end that the best interests of the game of basketball are preserved. The old idea that "this is a college game — so follow us, or else" is definitely a thing of the past. Basketball is a national game — and should be administered as such.

It is with genuine regret that your chairman gives forth this "swan song" — since leaving the collegiate field makes my resignation from this fine committee mandatory.

The many fine associations with the outstanding men who make up this committee will be a cherished memory. The unselfish way in which the committee has functioned is a

tribute to the character of its membership — and the great game of basketball. Keep up the good work!

HAROLD G. OLSEN, Ohio State University,
Chairman.

THE 1946 BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

THE N.C.A.A. Basketball Tournament in 1946 again was conducted with the thought of bringing the event to centers of great population and interest. Western Playoffs were held in Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, and Eastern Playoffs and the Championship Game were held in Madison Square Garden, New York City.

The interest which all stages of the tournament commanded exceeded all past records. Net receipts for the tournament exceeded \$50,000, of which \$29,000 was distributed to the eight competing teams and the balance to the N.C.A.A. treasury.

For the first time in the history of the tournament a team repeated as a winner of the championship when Coach Henry Iba's Oklahoma A. & M. College squad defeated the University of North Carolina.

A feature of the tournament was a play-off for third place as both winners and runners-up in the East and West Playoffs were matched for the final game. The University of California, which had lost to Oklahoma A. & M. in the Western finals at Kansas City, came on to New York after that game to meet Ohio State University, which had lost to North Carolina in the Eastern championships.

The gratifying success of the tournament in all respects again was due to the efforts of the sectional committees and the managers of the games in Kansas City and New York City. Reaves E. Peters, of the Big Six Conference, directed the Western Playoffs and A. B. Nixon, Graduate Manager of Athletics at New York University, managed the Eastern Playoffs and Final Games in Madison Square Garden.

The Tournament Committee again wishes to extend its appreciation to Ned Irish of Madison Square Garden, whose cooperation contributed immensely to the financial success of the tournament and whose sincere efforts on behalf of the best collegiate interests are to be respected.

H. G. OLSEN, Ohio State University,
Chairman, Basketball Tournament Committee.

Eastern Playoffs

For the second straight year Coach Harold G. Olsen's hard-fighting Ohio State University quintet was defeated in

the Eastern N.C.A.A. regional play-offs in an over-time contest. In 1945 New York University gained the right to meet the Oklahoma Aggies for the national title by a sensational 70 to 65 win over the Buckeyes and last winter on the same Madison Square Garden court the spirited North Carolina Tarheels swept to victory in a 60 to 57 over-time win before 18,371 screaming cage fans.

There was an abundance of exciting action and good basketball in the two nights of Eastern N.C.A.A. court play. Ohio State won from Harvard University, 46 to 38, in the initial game of the tourney on Thursday night, March 21st. In the second game played on the opening night before 18,452 North Carolina downed New York University 57 to 49.

The final all-East event on Saturday, March 23rd, saw N.Y.U. triumph over Harvard, 67 to 61, and the Tarheels nip the Buckeyes in that sensational story-book finish after the two star teams had battled to a 54-all deadlock at the end of the regulation time.

First Game

Ohio State — 46						Harvard — 38					
	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP		FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Bowen, f	3	0	0	4	6	Gantt, f	1	2	0	1	4
Snyder, f	1	1	1	4	3	Swegan	1	0	1	3	2
Wells	2	0	2	2	4	Clark	0	0	0	0	0
Kuhn	0	0	0	0	0	Gray, f	2	7	2	3	11
Underman, c	5	4	1	5	14	Davis	0	0	0	0	0
Elliott	0	1	1	4	1	Desci, c	1	5	3	4	7
Huston, g	3	6	2	3	12	Mariaschin, g	5	1	1	2	11
Amling, g	3	0	2	3	6	Petrillo	0	1	1	1	1
						McDaniel	0	0	0	0	0
						Champion, g	0	2	4	4	2
	17	12	9	25	46						
							10	18	12	18	38

OFFICIALS — William Orwig, John Nucotalo

Second Game

Univ. N. Carolina — 57						New York Univ. — 49					
	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP		FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Paxton, f	6	1	3	1	13	Forman, f	1	3	1	2	5
Dillon, f	7	1	3	5	15	Sarath	2	0	2	1	4
Anderson	1	2	2	2	4	Dolhon	1	0	0	0	2
McKinney, c	4	3	1	4	11	Goldstein, f	0	0	0	0	0
White, g	0	0	0	5	0	DeBonis	5	3	1	4	13
Thorne	2	0	0	1	4	Schayes, c	2	5	1	1	9
Jordan, g	4	2	0	5	10	Kelly	0	0	0	3	0
Scholbe	0	0	0	0	0	Tanenbaum	1	3	0	3	5
						Mangiapane	4	3	4	4	11
						Benanti	0	0	0	0	0
	24	9	9	23	57						
							16	17	9	18	49

OFFICIALS — Pat Kennedy, Jocko Collins

Eastern Playoff Consolation Game

New York Univ. — 67						Harvard — 61					
	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP		FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Forman, f	0	3	3	1	3	Gantt, f	1	2	1	4	4
Sarath	0	0	0	1	0	Swegan	2	2	2	1	6
DeBonis, f	7	1	0	3	15	Gray, f	9	4	3	1	22
Goldstein	0	0	0	0	0	Desci, c	5	3	1	3	13
Benanti	0	0	0	1	0	Mariaschin	2	4	2	4	8
Schayes, c	1	0	0	4	2	Champion, g	3	0	1	3	6
Kelly	10	2	3	5	22	Petrillo	1	0	0	0	2
Regan	0	0	0	0	0						
Tanenbaum	3	4	0	2	10						
Mangiapane	6	3	1	4	15						
	27	13	7	21	67		23	15	10	16	61

OFFICIALS — Pat Kennedy, Jocko Collins

Eastern Playoff Final Game

Univ. N. Carolina — 60						Ohio State — 57					
	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP		FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Dillon, f	5	6	7	4	16	Bowen, f	3	6	0	4	12
Anderson	3	0	1	2	6	Snyder, f	4	3	4	3	11
Scholbe	0	0	0	1	0	Wells	0	0	0	4	0
Paxton, f	4	1	1	3	8	Underman, c	8	7	1	4	23
McKinney, c	4	1	2	5	9	Huston, g	3	3	3	5	9
White, g	2	3	1	4	7	Johnston	0	0	0	0	0
Thorne	1	0	0	1	2	Amling, g	1	0	1	5	2
Jordan, g	4	4	1	3	12						
	23	15	13	23	60		19	19	9	25	57

OFFICIALS — John Nucotalo, William Orwig

GEORGE L. SHIEBLER, New York University,
Publicity Chairman,
Basketball Tournament Committee.

Western Playoffs

Coach Henry Payne Iba's superb team from Oklahoma A. and M. College entered the Western Playoff in Kansas City's Municipal Auditorium as prohibitive favorites to win the crown and there were none in the crowds of 8,864 and 8,950 that watched the two night tourney who doubted that the Cowboys from Stillwater would repeat as N.C.A.A. champions.

Not a team to disappoint the paying customers, the agile Aggies, with the 7-foot Bob Kurland as the Mr. Big, downed Baylor 44-29, in first round play and disposed of California, 52-35, in the finals. Colorado defeated Baylor, 59-44, for third place.

The Aggies were top heavy favorites for the title for several reasons, the biggest being the presence on the squad

of the red thatched Kurland, one of the nation's finest players. Playing his fourth season for Coach Iba, Kurland climaxed a brilliant career with a 20-point scoring performance against Baylor and hit for twenty-nine points in the California game. In addition to his scoring, Bob hogged the rebounds and handled the ball flawlessly while passing off for numerous goals. He was the brightest of the many stars who performed in the event that was efficiently handled by George Edwards and Reaves Peters.

The Baylor Bears, champions of the Southwest Conference, and representatives of District 6, pushed the Aggies during the opening half but faded in the second twenty minutes after losing their two strongest defensive players — Frank Edwards and George Shearin — via the 5-foul route.

California, like Baylor, gave the Aggies a battle during the opening 20 minutes but saw its attack break up on a rugged Cowboy defense in the second session.

Andy Wolfe, California's left handed forward and top scorer of the Pacific Coast Conference, was the big gun in his team's upset victory over Colorado in opening round play.

In winning third place honors, Colorado staged a strong second half drive, stretching a 25-22 half time lead to 30-22 with two minutes gone in the last period and roaring home with a stunning offensive rush.

The Aggies became the Fifth District representatives in the westerns by beating a fine University of Kansas team 49-38 in a playoff held in Kansas City. The largest crowd ever to witness a basketball game in Kansas City — 9,045 paid customers — watched Kurland make 28 points in leading the attack against Coach Phog Allen's Big Six Conference champions.

First Game

California — 50						Colorado — 44					
	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP		FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
LaFaille, f	3	2	0	4	8	Walseth, f	3	1	0	0	7
Wolfe, f	8	1	1	0	17	Beattie, f	2	1	0	0	5
Smith, c	2	0	3	4	4	Fuller, f	1	0	0	2	2
Walker, c	2	1	5	3	5	Ellis, f	3	0	0	0	6
Wray, g	4	0	2	2	8	Hunt, f	0	0	0	0	0
Hogeboom, g	3	2	0	0	8	Knocke, c	4	1	0	2	9
	22	6	11	13	50	Putman, g	2	1	2	3	5
						Huggins, g	2	4	1	3	8
						Robbins, g	1	0	3	5	2
						Allen, g	0	0	0	0	0
							18	8	6	15	44

HALF SCORE — California 23; Colorado 18
OFFICIALS — Ab Curtis, Clay Van Reen

Second Game

Oklahoma A & M — 44						Baylor — 29					
	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP		FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Aubrey, f	0	0	0	0	0	Johnson, f	4	2	1	4	10
Bradley, f	3	1	1	1	7	Gonzales, f	0	0	0	0	0
Bennett, f	0	0	0	0	0	Robinson, f	1	3	1	4	5
Kern, f	0	3	2	2	3	McCormick, c	0	1	1	1	1
Kurland, c	7	6	6	2	20	Devereaux, c	1	0	0	1	2
Halbert, c	0	0	0	0	0	Edwards, c	0	0	0	5	0
Williams, g	1	0	1	5	2	Shearin, c	0	0	0	5	0
Parks, g	4	1	1	0	9	Belew, g	2	0	1	3	4
Bell, g	0	3	0	1	3	Hailey, g	3	1	0	2	7
	15	14	11	11	44		11	7	4	25	29

HALF SCORE — Oklahoma A & M 22; Baylor 17
OFFICIALS — Mike Oberhelman, Fred Baker

Western Playoff Consolation Game

Colorado — 59						Baylor — 44					
	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP		FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Fuller, f	0	0	1	0	0	Belew, f	6	2	4	4	14
Walseth, f	4	3	0	2	11	Pulley, f	0	0	0	1	0
Huggins, f	6	1	2	3	13	Johnson, f	3	5	1	3	11
Stark, f	0	0	0	0	0	Edwards, c	0	0	0	5	0
Allen, f	0	0	0	1	0	Shearin, c	0	1	0	5	1
Knocke, c	1	5	6	0	7	Hailey, g	0	3	0	4	3
Robbins, c	4	3	2	1	11	Devereaux, g	0	0	0	1	0
Putman, g	1	1	1	3	3	Robinson, g	5	5	1	2	15
Beattie, g	1	2	0	3	4		14	16	6	25	44
Ellis, g	3	2	1	4	8						
Riley, g	1	0	0	0	2						
Hunt, g	0	0	0	0	0						
	21	17	13	17	59						

HALF SCORE — Colorado 25; Baylor 22
OFFICIALS — Mike Oberhelman, Clay Van Reen

Western Playoff Final Game

Oklahoma A & M — 52						California — 35					
	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP		FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Aubrey, f	0	0	0	0	0	LaFaille, f	4	2	0	4	10
Bennett, f	1	2	0	1	4	Wolfe, f	7	0	1	2	14
Kern, f	2	0	0	1	4	Dean, f	0	0	0	0	0
Geyman, f	0	0	0	0	0	Smith, c	0	1	2	3	1
Kurland, c	12	5	1	3	29	Walker, c	2	2	0	2	6
Steinmier, c	0	0	0	0	0	Wray, g	1	0	0	2	2
Halbert, c	0	0	0	0	0	Larner, g	0	0	0	0	0
Bell, g	1	2	0	2	4	Hogeboom, g	0	2	1	0	2
Bradley, g	1	1	1	1	3		14	7	4	13	35
Williams, g	1	1	0	0	3						
Parks, g	2	1	0	1	5						
	20	12	2	9	52						

HALF SCORE — Oklahoma A & M 26; California 21
OFFICIALS — Fred Baker, Ab Curtis

DAN PARTNER, Kansas City Star.

Championship Games

The star Oklahoma A. & M. quintet captured the N.C.A.A. basketball championship for the second straight year by gaining a 43 to 40 decision over a fighting University of North Carolina team before 18,479 fans at New York's Madison Square Garden, March 26, 1946.

The Aggies, led by the sensational Captain Bob Kurland did not enjoy a romp in downing the Eastern regional winners. The seven-foot redheaded Aggie center was the stand-out player of the final contest and his superb play was the difference between victory and defeat when the going got hot. Kurland put on an eye-opening exhibition of feeding and defensive tactics while he helped himself to a total of 23 points — his greatest output on the Garden court in ten appearances.

Kurland's high class performance in the final game earned him the valuable player gold medal for the second consecutive year.

John Dillon was high man for North Carolina with 16 points. Bones McKinney, Bob Paxton and Jordan endeavored to make things hot on defense for the Tarheels. A. L. Bennett and Kern made three field goals each for the Aggies.

The Oklahoma Aggies received the handsome James St. Clair Memorial Trophy from Mrs. St. Clair at the presentation ceremony at the end of the game. A replica of the silver trophy plus President Bulova wrist watches were presented to the Aggies by Mr. Kenneth L. Wilson, secretary-treasurer of the N.C.A.A. The North Carolina team was awarded the Championship Runner-up trophy and President Bulova watches.

Ohio State University, Big Ten champions and beaten Eastern regional finalist, defeated the University of California, 63 to 45 in the East vs. West N.C.A.A. consolation game.

Championship Consolation Game

Ohio State — 63						Univ. California — 45					
	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP		FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Bowen, f	6	4	0	2	16	LaFaille, f	9	4	0	2	22
Wells	0	0	0	0	0	Wolfe, f	3	0	0	0	6
Lovett	0	0	0	0	0	Anderson	0	0	0	0	0
Snyder, f	3	4	1	2	10	Smith, c	2	0	0	4	4
Underman, c	6	7	1	4	19	Walker	1	2	5	4	4
Elliott	1	1	0	1	3	Holcombe	0	1	0	1	1
Huston, g	2	1	1	3	5	Dean	0	0	0	0	0
Johnston	0	0	0	0	0	Wray, g	0	1	1	1	1
Amling, g	5	1	0	4	10	Bower	0	1	0	2	1
Kuhn	0	0	0	0	0	Larner	0	0	0	0	0
	23	18	3	16	63	Hogeboom, g	2	2	0	1	6
						Riemke	0	0	0	1	0
							17	11	6	16	45

OFFICIALS — William Orwig, John Nucatola

Championship Game

Oklahoma A & M — 43						Univ. N. Carolina — 40					
	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP		FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Aubrey, f	1	1	1	1	1	Dillon, f	5	6	0	5	16
Bennett, f	3	0	0	4	6	Anderson	3	2	1	3	8
Kern	3	1	2	2	7	Paxton, f	2	0	0	4	4
Bradley	1	1	1	1	3	McKinney, c	2	1	2	5	5
Kurland, c	9	5	4	5	23	White, g	0	1	0	0	1
Halbert	0	0	0	0	0	Jordan, g	0	4	4	3	4
Williams, g	0	2	2	2	2	Jordan, g	0	8	4	3	4
Bell	0	1	0	1	1						
Parks, g	0	0	0	2	0						
	17	11	10	18	43		13	14	7	22	40

OFFICIALS — Pat Kennedy, Jocko Collins

GEORGE L. SHIEBLER, New York University,
Publicity Chairman,
Basketball Tournament Committee.

BOXING

THE committee held a special meeting in St. Louis during the N.C.A.A. Convention, January 9-10, 1946. This was the first meeting since 1943 as war conditions precluded holding of tournaments and the rules were not in line for any radical changes.

At the St. Louis meeting certain rule changes were discussed which would be for the best interests of all concerned.

In Rule 1, Section 3, the age limit was changed from sixteen to eighteen to better coordinate the transition period from high school to college. It was the opinion of the committee that the purpose had been served for which the age limit of sixteen had been incorporated in the rules.

Rule 8, Section 2, on the weight classifications was discussed with the idea of changing and/or adding weights which would be helpful to the colleges concerned. This matter was to be given some thought and a mail vote made later. The result of this vote changed the bantamweight class from 120 lbs. to 125 lbs. and the featherweight class from 127 lbs. to 130 lbs. All other weights remain the same.

The tournament for 1947 was decided upon and the committee accepted the invitation of the University of Wisconsin to sponsor the meet on March 27-28-29, 1947. The N.C.A.A. Executive Committee accepted the committee recommendation and we are all looking forward to a fine tournament at Madison, as those sponsored in the past by Wisconsin have been outstanding.

It is the hope of the committee that more colleges will send men to the tournament as we are certain that boxing

will be more active in the colleges as a result of the impetus given to this sport by the various war training programs.

I. F. TOOMEY, Univ. of California at Davis,
Chairman.

FENCING

THE war virtually extinguished college fencing, and so scattered the remaining embers that the Committee found as its major task the bringing together of these fragments. Accordingly for the benefits of the 1946 squads a national survey was made to determine which colleges were ready to meet on an intercollegiate basis, which had reached the intramural stage, and which were hopeful of resuming the following season. This information was transmitted to all N.C.A.A. members and was helpful in schedule making. A fairly good competitive season was subsequently enjoyed, with fencing standards only moderately below pre-war years.

The committee feels that interest and teams are now sufficiently strong to resume National Championships, and accordingly these events are planned for April 12th, 1947 at the University of Chicago.

FRANK A. RIEBEL, M.D.,
Chairman.

FOOTBALL

FOLLOWERS of college football have never witnessed such good football as they saw in 1946. Practically every college team in the country was manned with G.I.'s: — boys who had fought on the beaches of Normandy and Saipan, in the wilds of Burma, in the air, under the surface of the seas, and on every continent of the globe. They were mature, tough and hardened to success and failure. They gave to the American public a splendid exhibition of the best rugged game played by college men. They are grimly serious, these G.I.'s. They know better than a seventeen-year-old schoolboy the value of a college education. But they haven't forgotten how to play and, even more important, no coach had to impress on them the value of fundamentals, good athletic habits in carrying out assignments, or the importance of team play. They had learned all of these in a bigger game, but in football there was fun in applying them.

At the beginning of the season it was feared that the game might get out of hand and that instead of having a rugged game contests might develop into brawls. To the credit of the football officials' associations throughout the country the game never got out of control. If, early in the

game, the officials sensed unnecessary roughness intentions, they penalized the instigators immediately and the game was soon being played as it should be played by sportsmen. I believe it was more rugged this past year than it has ever been, due, no doubt, to the fact that the average age of the players was three years older than the average age of players in normal times. The boys who played football this past fall were also stronger and I believe this accounted for the fierceness of the tackles and blocks. There is no complaint on this score. We want just that type of a game and the G.I.'s have added prestige to our game.

As was expected, attendance records were broken in all sections of the country. At least five teams played before a total of more than a half-million spectators during the fall. I presume so long as the American public has surplus money we shall continue to have large crowds at football games. Conversely, when times are not so prosperous the crowds will be small, and, since no economist has yet contributed a formula which prevents the economic cycle from revolving, some of us whose memories include the 1920's and the 1930's will not be surprised if attendance at football games drops off again sometime in the future. This is not, however, the problem of the Rules Committee.

Four important changes were made in the football rules last winter. The substitution rule was further liberalized and the change has been enthusiastically received everywhere. In connection with this rule we also eliminated the communications restriction. New regulations were enacted for all illegal forward passes. Previously, an illegal forward pass after a sizeable gain meant that the ball returned to the spot from which it was put into play. The new rule provided that the penalty should be from the spot where the illegal forward was made. We had hoped that this would encourage more lateral passing but until more statistics are available I am not so sure that there were any more laterals thrown last fall than in previous years.

To speed up the game, a change was made in the time-out procedure. Formerly, each team was entitled to three legal time outs in each half without penalty but with each time out the team was entitled to two minutes. The change increased the legal time outs to four in each half, but in substitutions made from the bench while the watch was running only sufficient time to complete the substitution was allowed. When the captain asked for a time out, the referee was instructed to indicate that the ball was ready for play at the expiration of one minute and thirty seconds instead of at the expiration of two minutes.

We also made an exception with respect to an infraction of the rules during a kick from scrimmage. Technically, this

change is important, but I shall not go into the technicalities in this report.

Our Committee is disturbed that we have not successfully written a rule which satisfactorily covers the illegal use of hands. In attempting to prevent a player from raising his hands in blocking we have written a strict rule about the hands being close to the body when blocking. We have corrected one abuse, but I am afraid that we have added others by making the lineman arm conscious, and that some of the more aggressive players are attempting to get around the rule. We shall continue to study this problem because I know of nothing in football more irritating than a swung elbow on the side of the face.

The football rules have not been codified since 1928. Meanwhile, changes have been made and the rules are crowded with exceptions, approved rulings and notes. The Chairman has appointed a committee to report recommendations to the Rules Committee this winter. Once the pattern has been agreed on, this committee will proceed to codifying the present rules and it is hoped that in 1948 this task will be finished.

WILLIAM J. BINGHAM, Harvard University,
Chairman.

GOLF

THE Forty-Ninth Annual Intercollegiate Golf Championships, sponsored by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, were held June 27-29 at Springdale Country Club, Princeton, N. J. Princeton University acted as hosts for the tournament and provided facilities for the housing and feeding of competitors.

Although the entry was larger than expected the tournament was conducted on an abbreviated basis with 36 holes of medal play for the team championship and an additional 36 holes of medal play for the individual title by the 32 qualifiers. There were 167 entries from 42 institutions.

It is the hope of the committee and of the retiring chairman that with 1947 the tournament, which ranks as one of the truly fine amateur golf events in the country, may be restored to its pre-war basis of medal play for the team title and qualifying and match play for the individual championship.

George Hamer of the University of Georgia won the 1946 individual title with a 72-hole total of 286. Charles Lind, second in individual play with a total of 290, was the 36-hole medalist with 143.

Stanford University's squad of Frank McCann, Robert R. Rosburg, Jack Shuler, and Robert Cardinal, won the team title with a total of 619, five strokes better than Michigan.

Team Scores

Stanford	619	Michigan State	644
Michigan	624	Virginia	651
Ohio State	625	Washington	652
Princeton	628	Georgia	652
Louisiana State	629	George Washington	658
Notre Dame	631	Cornell	666
Iowa	634	Knox	673
Northwestern	639	Dartmouth	681
Minnesota	640	Lehigh	699

Individual Play

1. Hamer, George, Georgia	74-75-69-68	286
2. Lind, Charles, Denver	71-72-73-74	290
3. Coe, Charles, Oklahoma	72-72-79-75	298
4. Whiting, Dick, Notre Dame	79-76-75-71	301
5. Houdry, Jacques, Princeton	76-73-78-76	303
6. Baker, Howard, Ohio State	75-77-78-74	304
6. Anderson, Andy, Oklahoma	74-78-78-74	304
7. Brownrigg, William, George Washington ..	76-79-73-77	305
8. Gjolme, Harold, University of Washington ..	76-83-74-74	307
8. Barclay, Dave, Michigan	75-72-85-75	307
8. Jacobs, John, Iowa	75-78-74-80	307
9. Schalon, Ed, Michigan	76-81-73-80	310
9. Cohill, John, Arizona	79-75-77-79	310
9. Wittenberg, Jim, Louisiana State University	74-79-80-77	310
10. Ellis, John, Louisiana State University	84-76-76-75	311
10. Campbell, William, Princeton	76-83-77-75	311
11. Abrahams, Robert, Northwestern	76-81-75-80	312
12. Mulcahy, C., Harvard	78-75-76-84	313
12. Stuhr, George, Notre Dame	77-77-81-78	313
13. Sohl, Curtis, Ohio State	82-78-77-77	314
14. Cole, Bob, Louisiana State University	77-76-80-82	315
14. DeLaTorre, Manuel, Northwestern	80-80-84-71	315
14. Lindgren, Chas., Northwestern	83-77-73-82	315
14. Courtright, W., Michigan	82-76-74-83	315
14. Leonard, Richard, Virginia	80-74-82-79	315
15. Zoller, John, Ohio State	79-76-85-76	316
16. Carlson, W., Knox	77-75-84-81	317
17. Besenfelder, Jim, Notre Dame	80-76-80-83	319
17. Blanchett, D., Ohio State	84-74-81-80	319
17. Rampelt, Henry, Baldwin Wallace	83-76-83-77	319
18. Polli, Alex, Ohio State	78-82-82-78	320
19. Dahlberg, Hugh, Texas	69-84-83-85	321
19. Futerer, Jack, Denison	76-84-78-83	321
20. Ottmar, Dale, Michigan State	76-84-82-82	324
21. Wawzysko, John, Michigan State	77-80-85-83	325
21. Sheary, John, Cornell	75-84-79-87	325
22. Hall, Harry, Princeton	80-79-81-87	327
Rosburg, Bob, Stanford	78-74-81-Withdrew	
Knutson, Jarvis, Minnesota	77-81-76-Withdrew	
Shuler, J., Stanford	75-83- -Withdrew	
Waryan, W., Minnesota	80-78-83-Withdrew	
McCann, Frank, Stanford	78-72-75-Withdrew	
Rice, Stanley, Dartmouth	83-77- -Withdrew	
Cardinal, Robert, Stanford	76-83- -Withdrew	

Vass, George, George Washington	82-75- -Withdrew
Gaulocher, Leo, Iowa	80-79- -Withdrew
Graham, Bob, Iowa	79-79-80-Withdrew

JAMES HAGAN, University of Pittsburgh,
Chairman.

GYMNASTICS

LAST year saw only a few teams in collegiate circles resume gymnastic activities. Most of the college gymnastics coaches were still in the service and most schools were suffering from war-time difficulties. With the emphasis on body building activities and gymnastics still being echoed from the gigantic service programs and particularly the Navy's pre-flight schools it was evident that colleges would pay more attention to these activities following the war. Accordingly, colleges have begun to spring up with new gymnastics programs and teams. The major handicap for real progress in the sport is lack of competent teachers and coaches.

The four major gymnastic collegiate leagues are again in action and all report dual and league championship competition. The Eastern League has its four major colleges in action, namely Army, Navy, Penn State and Temple with each school scheduling a full dual meet program. Princeton, M.I.T. and Dartmouth plan to return in 1948. Harvard, Springfield and Maryland are anticipating competitive teams, while Syracuse will start its first competitive team in the history of the school. In the South North Carolina, Georgia Tech, and Florida have hired gymnastic coaches, but it is doubtful whether these schools will have teams this season.

In the Mid-West, the Big Nine goes into action again after a three-year layoff with Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan reporting dual meets as will Chicago. Iowa and Purdue will not begin until 1948. Wisconsin is making plans for a return after many years. For Michigan it will be their first season in two decades with Newton Loken, from Minnesota, as head coach. Southern Illinois and Nebraska both will meet opponents this year.

In the Rocky Mountain area the schools meeting were the University of Wyoming, Colorado State A. and M. College, Colorado State College of Education and the University of Colorado. All will have teams this year and plan to have League meets.

The Southern Pacific League, which has always been a hot bed for gymnastics, reports schedules for the coming season with U.C.L.A., Southern California, California and Stanford as the big four.

Based on reports to the chairman 1947 may be expected to make the beginning of the post-war epoch for gymnastics competition. The chairman hopes sincerely that the coaches look forward to getting together a team of N.C.A.A. gymnastics representatives for the 1948 Olympic Games.

My sincere thanks are extended for the splendid co-operation in compiling this report by the rules committee, the coaches, and the report of Coach Wetstone of Penn State College, Secretary of the Eastern A.A.U.

MAXMILLIAN W. YOUNGER, Temple University,
Chairman, Gymnastics Rules Committee.

ICE HOCKEY

AFTER reaching what was probably a "new low" during the past year or so school and college ice hockey is definitely on the "way back." During the war many rinks were utilized for emergency enterprises and a considerable number of schools and colleges were forced to discontinue competition in ice hockey. However, during the past year interest began to pick up and many institutions resumed activity in this sport. In some instances the competition was merely informal with relatively few real intercollegiate contests, but in a number of colleges full schedules were played.

This year marks a return to an almost normal situation. In fact, the indications are that more educational institutions in the United States will be playing ice hockey than at any time in the history of the sport. Intersectional games are scheduled and the three main centers of participation, the East, Northern Mid-West, and the Rocky Mountain sections, are getting together for competition. There is also developing an increased amount of competition between institutions in Canada and the United States. There is every reason to believe that ice hockey is about "back to normal."

The Rules Committee met in New York City in March, 1946. While only a few changes were made in the rules, a real attempt was made to clarify and interpret existing regulations. After two years of experience with the radically changed face-off method that was introduced in 1945, it was decided to continue with it as the regulation method of starting play in intercollegiate hockey. The committee has at all times attempted to make recommendations for rules and methods of play that would tend to keep the game of ice hockey as a rugged sport and at the same time maintain the principles of sportsmanship and fair play that is essential in all school and college athletics.

The Olympic Ice Hockey championships will be held in Switzerland in the winter of 1948. It is the hope of the committee that the college hockey teams can contribute in a real measure to the personnel of the Olympic team.

A. I. PRETTYMAN, Associated Colleges of Upper New York,
Chairman.

LACROSSE

EVEN though many of the colleges were going through a difficult period of readjustment during the spring of 1946, many that had discontinued lacrosse during the war resumed playing and several that had not played adopted it informally.

With the resumption of a more nearly normal program came the inevitable request for rule changes and classifications. A general policy of rules freezing had been maintained during the war and this policy was modified to the extent of five changes, some of which had been controversial for several years.

Throughout the N.C.A.A. Districts in which lacrosse is played there has been a rather significant increase in interest. This was manifested very definitely at the annual meeting of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association when five colleges applied for membership and two others indicated that lacrosse had been adopted as a regular activity in the intercollegiate field.

It is worthy of note that lacrosse found its way back to one of its places of origin and was played quite extensively in New Mexico, after having been stimulated by a member of the faculty of the University.

The annual All-Star, North-South game was played at Johns Hopkins University and was won by the South team to make the series stand at South 3, North 2.

The Wingate Memorial Trophy was awarded to the United States Naval Academy.

HARRY J. ROCKAFELLER, Rutgers University,
Chairman.

SWIMMING

IT IS indeed with a great deal of satisfaction and pleasure that I submit the following report on the 23rd Annual N.C.A.A. Championships. It was the first "after the war championship" and the results obtained proved what a fine job was done during the hectic war years. Much credit should be given to those swimming-minded institutions and

individuals who worked so hard for this sport during the serious curtailment of war times. It shows that our sport is in a very healthy condition.

The entry list for this meet was large, the competition was keen and the financial returns very satisfactory. The meet was attended by representatives from the Far West, the Southwest, the Middle West and the East which gave the meet a truly national representation. There were 160 different entries from 32 institutions.

The quality of the performances was excellent. In every event on the program the competition was exciting which showed that swimming was making a quick recovery from the war-time curtailment. The fight for the team championships was between those perennial contenders, Ohio State University and the University of Michigan. Ohio State, with an excellent team, finally won with 61 points while Michigan scored 37 points. Seventeen different colleges broke into the scoring column.

The financial report of the meet showed total gross receipts of \$4,306.55 — a very fine record. The expenses were \$1,781.60. Of the \$2,524.95 net, \$252.50 was allocated to the N.C.A.A. General Fund and the remainder, \$2,272.45, was pro-rated among the colleges competing. At this time I believe a word of thanks should be given all of the officials who generously gave their services gratis. No charge against the meet is ever made for officiating, which is unusual for an event of this type.

For the first time all of the Districts of the N.C.A.A. are represented on the Swimming Committee and the Chairman is very happy to report that the entire Committee was present at the meet. They helped in the officiating and after the meet went into a rules meeting, discussing swimming problems of national importance.

The College Coaches' and High School Coaches' Associations had their meetings, at this time, and presented valuable recommendations which were discussed and acted upon by the Rules Committee. We all are very happy to welcome the many coaches from both groups who have been serving their country faithfully during the war period.

The N.C.A.A. Swimming Committee also wishes to extend its thanks to the officials of Yale University for their hospitality and to emphasize its sincerest appreciation to the new Director of Athletics and swimming coach, R. J. H. Kiphuth, for his tireless efforts in making the 1946 N.C.A.A. Swimming Championships one of the great meets of the many that have been held.

Team Scoring

Ohio State	61	U. S. M. A.	11	Illinois	3
Michigan	37	Cincinnati	9	Harvard	3
Michigan State ...	18	Iowa	6	Wayne	1
U. S. N. A.	14	Stanford	6	Minnesota	1
Williams	14	Purdue	5	Yale	1
North Carolina ...	11	Dartmouth	3		

Meet Results

- 1500-Meter Free Style:* (1) Maclay, Williams; (2) Mann, Michigan; (3) Norris, Harvard; (4) Lagaly, Cincinnati; (5) Trites, Wayne. Time, 20:26.2.
- One-Meter Diving:* (1) Anderson, Ohio State; (2) Christakos, Ohio State; (3) Canja, Michigan; (4) Trimbom, Michigan; (5) O'Neil, Michigan.
- 50-Yard Free Style:* (1) Anderson, Stanford; (2) Hirose, Ohio State; (3) Thayer, U.S.M.A.; (4) Haulenbeck, Illinois; (5) Keating, Cincinnati. Time, :23.3.
- 150-Yard Backstroke:* (1) Cowell, U.S.N.A.; (2) Maine, Iowa; (3) Fetterman, Ohio State; (4) Lechner, U.S.N.A.; (5) Ahlman, Minnesota. Time, 1:35.6.
- 220-Yard Free Style:* (1) Hill, Ohio State; (2) Maclay, Williams; (3) Twining, North Carolina; (4) Hennigan, Purdue; (5) Gilbert, Michigan State. Time, 2:11.3.
- 300-Yard Medley Relay:* (1) Ohio State (Fetterman, Counsilman, Hobert); (2) Michigan; (3) U.S.N.A.; (4) Michigan State; (5) Iowa. Time, 2:57.0.
- 100-Yard Free Style:* (1) Hirose, Ohio State; (2) Thayer, U.S.M.A.; (3) Weinberg, Michigan; (4) Twining, North Carolina; (5) Haulenbeck, Illinois. Time, :52.1.
- 200-Yard Breast Stroke:* (1) Keating, Cincinnati; (2) Counsilman, Ohio State; (3) Urstadt, Dartmouth; (4) Seibold, Michigan State; (5) Trumble, Ohio State. Time, 2:26.2.
- 440-Yard Free Style:* (1) Hill, Ohio State; (2) Maclay, Williams; (3) Hennigan, Purdue; (4) Mann, Michigan; (5) Gilbert, Michigan State. Time, 4:47.2.
- Three-Meter Diving:* (1) Anderson, Ohio State; (2) Evans, Michigan; (3) Christakos, Ohio State; (4) Canja, Michigan; (5) Lockery, Yale.
- 400-Yard Free Style Relay:* (1) Michigan State (Indyke, Demond, Quigley, Allwardt); (2) Michigan; (3) North Carolina; (4) U.S.M.A.; (5) Ohio State.

EDWARD T. KENNEDY, Columbia University,
Chairman.

TENNIS

THE N.C.A.A. Intercollegiate Tennis Championships of the United States were held at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, June 24th through June 29th. The weather was very good for this event, except on the last day when showers stopped play for ten minutes or so. The gate receipts were better than during the war years.

With the war over, and many of the men in the Armed Forces returning as students to the universities and colleges,

there were more players entered in this event than during the war years. There were 74 players entered in singles and 28 teams entered in doubles. The United States as a whole was well represented. The quality of play was excellent and the players entered were a fine group of young men.

Robert Falkenburg of the University of Southern California defeated Gardner Larned of William and Mary, 7-5, 6-2, 6-2 for the singles' title. Robert and Tom Falkenburg won the doubles' title from Gardner Larned and Bernard Bartzen in a very close match. The score was 7-5, 2-6, 6-3, 5-7, 7-5.

The results from the round of eight were as follows:

SINGLES

QUARTER-FINALS

Gardner Larned (William and Mary) defeated Mark Brown (Miami) 6-2, 6-1.

Harry Likas (San Francisco) defeated Tom Falkenburg (U.S.C.) 6-2, 6-0.

Robert Falkenburg (U.S.C.) defeated Clarence Mabry (Texas) 6-1, 6-0.

Sam Match (Rice Institute) defeated Phillipe Neff (Georgetown) 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

SEMI-FINALS

Larned defeated Likas 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

R. Falkenburg defeated Match 2-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

FINALS

R. Falkenburg defeated Larned 7-5, 6-2, 6-2.

DOUBLES

QUARTER-FINALS

Larned-Bartzen (William and Mary) defeated Brown-Pero (Miami) 6-4, 3-6, 6-1.

Mabry-Chew (Texas) defeated Downs-Migdown (Illinois) 6-1, 6-4.

R. and T. Falkenburg (U.S.C.) defeated Longshore-Harris (Tulane) 6-2, 8-6.

Match-McCarthy (Rice Institute) defeated Tully-Ratterman (Notre Dame) 6-4, 6-2.

SEMI-FINALS

Larned-Bartzen defeated Mabry-Chew 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.

R. and T. Falkenburg defeated Match-McCarthy, 2-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

FINALS

R. and T. Falkenburg defeated Larned-Bartzen, 7-5, 2-6, 6-3, 5-7, 7-5.

This year for the first time, a trophy was awarded for the team Championship. Beginning with the round of sixteen, a point was awarded to the college or university whose player or team won a match. The results of the team championship were as follows:

Southern California9 points	San Francisco2 points
William and Mary6 points	Georgetown1 point
Rice Institute4 points	Illinois1 point
Texas3 points	Notre Dame1 point
Miami2 points	Tulane1 point

Also, for the first time, the players were ranked nationally. The ranking was as follows:

Singles	Doubles
R. Falkenburg	R. and T. Falkenburg
Larned	Larned-Bartzen
Match	Match-McCarthy
Likas	Mabry-Chew
Neff	Brown-Pero
Brown	Longshore-Harris
Mabry	Downs-Migdown
T. Falkenburg	Tully-Ratterman

Since an award for the team championship and the ranking of players creates more interest in the game, this should be continued in future years.

The point score for the Garland Bowl is as follows:

	Singles	Doubles	Total 1946	Total 42-45	Total 42-46
Calif.	0	0	0	4	4
Calif. Inst. Technology	0	0	0	1	1
Georgia Tech.	0	0	0	2	2
Gonzaga	0	0	0	1	1
Miami	0	0	0	12	12
Notre Dame	0	0	0	4	4
Pepperdine	0	0	0	2	2
Rice Institute	1	1	2	0	2
San Francisco Univ.	1	0	1	0	1
Southern California	3	3	6	3	9
Stanford	0	0	0	11	11
Texas	0	1	1	7	8
Tulane	0	0	0	2	2
U. S. Military Academy	0	0	0	4	4
Utah	0	0	0	1	1
Wm. and Mary	2	2	4	2	6

PAUL BENNETT, Northwestern University,
Chairman.

TRACK AND FIELD

The annual meeting of the N.C.A.A. Track and Field Rules Committee was held at Minneapolis on June 20, 21, 22, 1946. All members were present.

Inasmuch as this was the first meeting in several years, each rule was thoroughly discussed, and a number of clarifications made. The following rule changes were made:

Rule No. 14: "Each official timer must transfer his watch to the Head Timer who will record the official time after each race."

Rule No. 23: Substitute: "A running stride of approximately seven feet" — instead of "2 strides."

Rule No. 25: Substitute: "Crawling or rolling" for "falling."

Rule No. 30: "The measurement of the official height in the High Jump and Pole Vault shall be taken from the lowest point on the top side of the cross bar to a point at the same level as the take-off."

Rule No. 32: Requiring that "the iron or wood band marking circumference of circle shall be sunk flush with the ground."

Rule No. 38: "(A) The Javelin shall be started at the same time as the shot put.

"(B) In Championship Meets the Broad Jump preliminaries shall be started at least 30 minutes before the first track event. Contestants in the preliminaries shall be allowed to waive the order of contesting. A time limit shall be set for completing all preliminary jumps — the time limit to be set by the Games Committee. In the finals, contestants shall jump in the order in which they qualify."

Annual Meet

The 25th Annual N.C.A.A. Track and Field Meet was held June 21, 22, 1946, at the University of Minnesota, under the able direction of Frank McCormick, Director of Athletics, Jim Kelley, track coach, and their assistants who did a fine job of putting on a meet that was both a spectators' and an athletes' meet. The track and the field were always clear of all but those athletes actually competing at the time, and necessary field judges. A perfect view of all running races was provided. The finish judges were placed in the stadium, being assigned stations in alignment with the finish line.

Although no records were broken the caliber of competition was much higher than during the war years. The meet was won by Leo Johnson's powerful University of Illinois squad, led by Herb McKenley who scored a double in the 220 and 440. One other double was scored — Harrison Dillard of Baldwin-Wallace with sparkling performances in both hurdles.

Weather conditions were ideal and the attendance good. Fifty-five colleges sent 198 athletes. Seventy-three athletes scored. Point winners were pro-rated their entire first class rail and pullman fare from the gate receipts.

An All-American College Track and Field team was selected by the Committee immediately after the meet. Three men were selected for each event. It was voted to list them alphabetically instead of according to rating, for publication in the Guide.

Team Scoring

Illinois	78		Southern University ...	8
So. California	42	17/20	Utah	7
New York University ..	40		California	6 3/4
Baldwin-Wallace	20		Lincoln University ...	6
Wisconsin	18	3/4	Ohio Wesleyan	6
Texas	18		Oklahoma A & M	6
Minnesota	13	3/4	Texas A & M	6
Indiana	12		U.C.L.A.	5
Ohio State	11		Michigan State	5
Baylor	10		Notre Dame	4
Marquette	10		Colorado	3 3/5
Northwestern	10		Iowa State	2 3/5
San Jose	10		Rice	2 1/10
Virginia Union	10		Washington State	2
Louisiana	9	3/4	Missouri	2
Drake	8		Idaho	2
Purdue	8		Howard University	2
Kansas	8		Nebraska	2
Pittsburgh	8		Auburn	1
Washington	8		Oregon	1

Meet Results

Shot Put: (1) Mayer, New York U., 54' 10 1/2"; (2) Thompson, Southern California, 52' 7"; (3) Kintisch, New York U., 51' 4 1/2"; (4) Bangert, Purdue, 51' 3 1/4"; (5) Gordien, Minnesota, 49' 7 1/8"; (6) Moldea, Ohio State, 46' 10 1/4".

Pole Vault: (1) Moore, Northwestern, 13' 8"; (2) tied, Hart, Southern California, Richards, Illinois, 13' 4"; (4) tied, Cooper, Minnesota, Winter, Southern California, Scott, Wisconsin, Lowther, Louisiana State, 13'.

Javelin: (1) Likens, San Jose State, 198' 10 1/2"; (2) Lowther, Louisiana State, 195' 6 1/4"; (3) Yerxa, California, 188' 9 5/8"; (4) Naab, Michigan State, 186' 6 3/4"; (5) Grote, Nebraska, 185' 7 3/4"; (6) Ebel, Kansas, 182'.

Mile Run: (1) Rehberg, Illinois; (2) Wold, Washington; (3) Brelsford, Ohio Wesleyan; (4) Sink, Southern California; (5) Eischen, Washington State; (6) Carley, Auburn. Time 4:15.2.

440-Yard Dash: (1) McKenley, Illinois; (2) Bolen, Southern U.; (3) Harnden, Texas A. & M.; (4) Wachtler, Southern California; (5) Baynard, Ohio State; (6) Fraser, Michigan State. Time :47.5.

100 Yard Dash: (1) Mathis, Illinois; (2) LaBeach, Wisconsin; (3) Martineson, Baylor; (4) Lawler, Texas; (5) Jupite, Howard; (6) Campbell, Colorado. Time, :09.6.

Discus: (1) Gordien, Minnesota, 153' 10 3/4"; (2) Kintisch, New York U., 144' 4 1/8"; (3) Mayer, New York U., 143' 7 3/8"; (4) Heinberg, Southern California, 141' 11"; (5) Jenkins, Colorado, 141' 8"; (6) Reiman, Oregon State, 140' 11 3/4".

120-Yard High Hurdles: (1) Dillard, Baldwin-Wallace; (2) Mitchell, Indiana; (3) Tate, Oklahoma A. & M.; (4) Walker, Illinois; (5) Erfuth, Rice; (6) Lawrence, Southern California. Time, :14.1.

880-Yard Run: (1) Smith, Virginia Union; (2) Whitfield, Ohio State; (3) Browne, Lincoln; (4) Rehberg, Illinois; (5) Gold, U.C.L.A.; (6) Killough, Missouri. Time, 1:52.6.

220-Yard Dash: (1) McKenley, Illinois; (2) LaBeach, Wisconsin; (3) Martineson, Baylor; (4) Matthis, Illinois; (5) Lawler, Texas; (6) Crowson, Missouri. Time, :21.3.

High Jump: (1) Weisner, Marquette, 6' 8 3/8"; (2) tied, Scofield, Kansas, Sheffield, Utah, 6' 7 3/8"; (4) Eddleman, Illinois, 6' 5 3/8";

(5) tied, Feeken, Iowa State, Coffman, Rice, Hanger, California, McAferty, Colorado, Wakefield, Southern California, 6' 4 3/8".
Two-Mile Run: (1) Martin, New York U.; (2) Feiler, Drake; (3) John Twomey, Illinois; (4) Mitchell, Indiana; (5) Dexter, Idaho; (6) Pattee, U.C.L.A. Time, 9:38.3.

220-Yard Low Hurdles: (1) Dillard, Baldwin-Wallace; (2) Walker, Illinois; (3) Lawrence, Southern California; (4) Gartiser, Notre Dame; (5) Dixon, U.C.L.A.; (6) Tate, Oklahoma A. & M. Time, :23.0.

Broad Jump: (1) Robertson, Texas, 24' 10 1/2"; (2) Douglas, Pittsburgh, 24' 10 1/4"; (3) Lawrence, Southern California, 24' 7 1/4"; (4) Miller, Purdue, 23' 9"; (5) Pederson, Iowa State, 23' 8 1/4"; (6) LaBeach, Wisconsin, 23' 7 3/8".

Cross Country

The Eighth Annual N.C.A.A. Cross Country Championship was held on November 25, 1946, over Michigan State College's four-mile course, which has been the site of each of the eight annual races. The team title was won for the second straight time by Drake University and the individual championship by Quentin M. Brelsford, of Ohio Wesleyan. The winning time was 20:22.9. This compares favorably with the record of 20:12.9 held by Greg Rice, Notre Dame, especially as course conditions were far from ideal due to rain. The Cross Country Coaches voted to request the N.C.A.A. to hold the 1947 Championships at Michigan State on Monday, November 24, 1947.

Team Scoring

1. Drake	3-5-8-9-17-(24)-(27)	42
2. New York Univ.	7-11-15-30-35-(67)	98
3. Penn. State	2-6-14-34-58-(81)-(108)	114
4. Miami	12-13-22-45-47-(60)-(79)	139
5. Wisconsin	16-20-31-46-48-(62)	161
6. Michigan State	10-33-42-50-52-(54)-(74)	187
7. Indiana	4-21-25-70-77-(89)-(126)	207
8. Syracuse	19-23-38-65-69-(102)-(111)	214
9. Oklahoma	41-43-49-51-80-(97)	264
10. Notre Dame	23-37-53-66-83-(86)-(122)	267
11. Purdue	18-40-57-85-88-(105)-(116)	288
12. Wheaton	36-6-4-68-71-72-(90)-(93)	311
13. Mich. Normal	26-61-63-75-100-(114)-(117)	325
14. Cornell College	44-56-78-82-92-(106)-(119)	352
15. Ohio Wesleyan	1-29-109-115-129	383
16. Kansas	32-59-73-101-121	386
17. Oberlin	39-84-87-95-96-(98)-(107)	401
18. Wayne	55-91-99-102-104-(110)-(113)	451
19. Cent. Michigan	94-112-118-120-124-(127)-(130)	568
20. Kalamazoo	76-123-125-128-131	583

The first ten individual finishers were as follows. Gold medals were awarded the first five, silver medals the second five.

1. Quentin M. Brelsford, Ohio Wesleyan	20:22.9
2. Curtis C. Stone, Penn State	20:24
3. Jerald S. Thompson, Texas	20:27
4. William Mack, Drake	20:45
5. Earl Mitchell, Indiana	20:54

6. Fred Feiler, Drake	20:56
7. Gerald T. Karver, Penn State	21:00
8. Frank Dixon, New York U.	21:00.1
9. Ely Toplansky, Drake	21:09
10. John Adams, Chicago	21:11

WILBUR H. HUTSELL, Alabama Polytechnic Institute,
Chairman.

WRESTLING

The 16th Annual National Collegiate Wrestling Tournament was held at Oklahoma A. & M. College March 22-23, 1946. This tournament marked a resumption of the event after three years' discontinuance on account of the war. It was also the first time that Oklahoma A. & M., long an active supporter of the meet, has sponsored the tournament.

Oklahoma A. & M. College set a new high in efficient management, thoughtful preparation and hospitable treatment. Special credit and thanks are due Henry Iba, the Athletic Director, for his splendid organizational efforts, Al Paddock, the tournament manager, Clay Potts, in charge of housing, feeding and entertainment, and Otis Wyle for his publicity work.

All contestants and visiting coaches were provided with their lodging and meals throughout their stay in Stillwater, and transportation to and from the Field House. A special training table was set up for contestants and excellent meals provided. Members of the Rules Committee were provided with separate quarters at a beautifully furnished lodge some nine miles from the city, at Lake Blackwell.

The participating institutions and individual competitors were fewer than in some pre-war years, but the caliber of wrestling was just as high as in preceding tournaments. There were only a few entries from Eastern institutions, due largely to the war-time schedules still effective in their area. The Eastern Association championships were held February 8-9, hence it could not be expected that contestants from that section would remain in condition for another six weeks after their seasons were over. It was gratifying, however, that all eight of the Big Ten Conference champions participated.

Oklahoma A. & M. College again won the team championship, but it was only by the narrowest of margins. The five-man team from Iowa State Teachers College was beaten out by one point.

Team Scoring

Oklahoma A. & M.	25	Ohio State	6	Kent State	1
Iowa State Teachers	24	Iowa State	6	Davidson	0
Illinois	17	Michigan State	5	Minnesota	0
Indiana	13	Colorado State	2	North Carolina	0
Michigan	8	Nebraska	2	Oklahoma	0
		Penn State	2	Wyoming	0

Summary of Individual Place Winners

121 lbs. Div. — Champion, Mott, ISTC; Second, Rolak, Ind.; Third, Tomaras, Ill.; Fourth, Fletcher, MSC.

128 lbs. Div. — Champion, Leeman, ISTC; Second, Kachiroubas, Ill.; Third, Harry, Penn St.; Fourth, Konrad, MSC.

136 lbs. Div. — Champion, Arndt, A. & M.; Second, Bush, ISTC; Third, George, Ind.; Fourth, Smith, Mich.

145 lbs. Div. — Champion, Koll, ISTC; Second, Welch, A. & M.; Third, Mikles, MSC; Fourth, Yamosocki, Colo. St.

155 lbs. Div. — Champion, Courtright, Mich; Second, St. Clair, A. & M.; Third, Ditsworth, ISTC; Fourth, Marlin, Ill.

165 lbs. Div. — Champion, Shapiro, Ill.; Second, Walker, A. & M.; Third, Boker, Nebr.; Fourth, Glass, Kent.

175 lbs. Div. — Champion, Dorsch, A. & M.; Second, Antousen, Ill.; Third, Golonka, Ind.; Fourth, Klune, Colo. St.

Hvwt. Div. — Champion, Bollas, Ohio St.; Second, Chittwood, Ind.; Third, Brand, ISTC; Fourth, Arms, A. & M.

The Wrestling Coaches' Association trophy for the outstanding wrestler in the meet was awarded to Gerald Leeman of Iowa State Teachers College.

The annual business meeting of the Coaches' Association was held in connection with the tournament, with president Fendley Collins of Michigan State College presiding. The three principal topics of discussion were: proposed changes in the rules; transfer of the wrestling films and the future handling of all films to the central office of the N.C.A.A.; and ways and means of permitting and encouraging high school wrestling coaches to participate in and take a more active part in the Association. Arthur Griffith of Oklahoma A. & M. College was elected president for 1947, Hugo Otopalik of Iowa State College vice-president, and Raymond Swartz of the U. S. Naval Academy was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

All members of the N.C.A.A. Rules Committee were in attendance with the exception of Chairman B. R. Patterson, who was then still in military service. The committee met six times officially, with almost continuous discussion being interspersed at all available moments, in regard to matters pertaining to conduct of the tournament, proposed rules changes, promotion and ways and means of bettering the sport.

The committee decided that no drastic changes should be made in the rules but several provisions in the rules were noted for re-wording and clarification. It was decided that Chairman Patterson, or his appointee, should serve as Editor of the 1947 Rules Book and Guide.

The N.C.A.A. Wrestling Rules Committee unanimously adopted the following resolution as a manifestation of their esteem, appreciation, and recognition of the great contribution made by Dr. R. G. Clapp to amateur wrestling:

"The present members of the N.C.A.A. Wrestling Rules

Committee are fully cognizant of the tireless, capable, and unparalleled service performed by Dr. R. G. Clapp as a long-standing member and chairman of the committee. Therefore, it is resolved, that this committee express its grateful appreciation for the long and outstanding service performed by Dr. Clapp. It is further resolved that Dr. R. G. Clapp be selected as the honorary Chairman of this committee. It is further resolved that any advice, help, or suggestions pertaining to the welfare of wrestling will always be welcomed from our highly esteemed friend, Dr. R. G. Clapp."

CLIFFORD P. KEEN, University of Michigan,
Acting Chairman.

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND COUNCIL, 1946

Executive Committee at Minneapolis, Minn., June 20-21, 1946

1. Voted that the policy providing eligibility for N.C.A.A. events be limited to institutions that were paid-up members as of the first of the calendar year be affirmed, with the exception that in the case of new members, inducted after the first of the year, entries may be approved by a vote of the Executive Committee or by the convention in session.
2. Voted that beginning with the school year 1946-47 institutions seeking reinstatement of lapsed memberships be subjected to the same processing as new members with the provision that the Secretary be authorized to exercise discretion in the case of membership allowed to lapse through obvious oversight or other mitigating circumstances.
3. Voted that the \$7 per diem for expenses of rules committee members be allowed for the necessary time of absence from home to attend meetings, based on railroad travel.
4. Voted that its action of January 8, 1946 limiting tenure on certain rules committees be interpreted as applying to those persons elected to rules committees after that date.

Executive Committee at Chicago, July 23, 1946

1. Voted that the Baseball Committee be reconstituted by the Committee on Committees at the next convention.
2. Voted that the Committee on Committees serving at the last convention be reappointed for the 1947 convention with authorization for the chairman to fill any vacancies occurring on the committee.
3. Voted that a sum of \$5,000 from football royalties be placed at the disposal of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau under Homer F. Cooke, Jr., constituted as an official agency of the Association for an in-season program of statistics compilation and distribution in various sports, and for other records services. (Note — Detailed notice of the functions of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau has been circulated previously among the membership.)
4. Voted to abide by a request of the President that due to the pressure of responsibilities in his new position at

the University of Wyoming he be relieved of certain duties of his Presidential office and that a pre-convention and convention chairman be appointed to assume those duties.

5. Voted that Prof. Karl E. Leib be named chairman for the 1947 N.C.A.A. Convention.

Executive Committee at New York, N. Y., Jan. 6-7, 1947

1. The following were nominated to serve on the Nominating Committee for the 1947 Convention: William J. Bingham, Harvard University, Chairman; Frank G. McCormick, University of Minnesota; Dean N. W. Dougherty, University of Tennessee; Bernard Oakes, University of Wyoming; Al Masters, Stanford University.

2. The following were nominated for the 1947 Convention Resolutions Committee: J. Fred Martin, Wesleyan University, Chairman; Dr. Fred Leuehring, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. T. J. Davies, Colorado College.

3. The following were nominated for the 1947 Convention Credentials Committee: R. A. Fetzer, University of North Carolina; Sam Shirky, University of Missouri.

4. The following committee recommendations relative to sites and dates of meets and tournaments were approved: Tennis, at Los Angeles June 23-30 under auspices of U. C. L. A.

Fencing, at University of Chicago April 12

Track and Field, at University of Utah June 20-21

Gymnastics, no meet to be held until 1948

Golf, site and date to be submitted to Executive Committee for mail vote by incoming Golf Committee.

5. Voted that the Secretary convey to the Wrestling Committee approval by the Executive Committee of cooperation between the wrestling rules committees of the N.C.A.A. and the A.A.U. for the purpose of bringing the rules of the two bodies in closer accord.

6. Voted to approve a meeting in 1947 of the Gymnastics Committee, at Association expense, for purposes of pursuing a proposal to publish gymnastics rules in handbook or guide form with a recommendation that following that meeting a representative of the Gymnastics Committee meet with the N.C.A.A. publishers and chairman of the Publications Committee to investigate further the feasibility of such a project and report to the Executive Committee.

7. Voted that the Committee on Committees be authorized to appoint the Basketball Tournament Committee; and that the Basketball Tournament Committee so appointed be given

the responsibility for the appointment of sub-committees or agents necessary for the conduct of the N.C.A.A. basketball tournament.

8. Voted to recommend to the Convention the expenditure of \$1,000 for each of two years to support a research study of head and spinal injuries in football through attention to headgear construction, as projected by Dr. Floyd Eastwood of Purdue University, providing other financial support is forthcoming to assure successful completion of the project.

9. Voted that the Secretary be delegated to investigate further the possibilities of financial support for the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, Homer F. Cooke, Director, by its acting as a national representative for college football program advertising.

10. Voted that the N.C.A.A. Basketball Rules Committee for 1947 be advised of a proposed re-constitution of the National Basketball Committee to the end that the N.C.A.A. Basketball Rules Committee assure the preservation of N.C.A.A. interests and control in any addition of other members to the National Basketball Committee.

11. Voted to recommend to the Convention admission to allied membership of the Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, the Minnesota State Teachers College Conference and the Eastern College Athletic Conference upon verification of their eligibility by the Secretary's office; that Santa Barbara and San Diego State Colleges be approved for participation in meets and tournaments in 1947 upon their admission to active membership by regular procedure; and to recommend to the Convention that the American Football Coaches Association, the American Association of College Baseball Coaches and the National College Basketball Coaches Association be admitted to affiliated membership.

12. Voted to recommend to the Convention that the University of New Mexico and New Mexico State College be included in the Sixth District, with other members of the Border Intercollegiate Conference, instead of the Seventh District.

13. Voted to table a request of the University of British Columbia for permission to enter the N.C.A.A. Golf Championships.

14. Voted that information relative to football press box construction and conduct as prepared by the Football Writers Association be made available to the membership in the next suitable mailing.

15. Voted that the 1948 Convention be held at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, on dates corresponding to

those of the 1947 Convention, providing suitable arrangements can be determined by the Secretary.

The Council at Chicago July 23-24

1. Reviewed actions of the meeting of college athletic conference representatives which had just adjourned and went on record as favoring certain amendments to the fundamental principles adopted there. (Note — These expressions and a full report of the Council Meeting have been distributed to the membership.)
2. Voted to approve a request of the inter-Conference meeting that its conclusions and a questionnaire based on its actions be distributed by the Secretary of the N.C.A.A.
3. Approved actions of the Executive Committee meeting July 23, 1946.

The "Conference of Conferences"

On July 22-23, 1946 there was held in Chicago an important meeting of representatives from college athletic Conferences. That meeting adopted a tentative program and a set of fundamental principles for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics.

The offices of the N.C.A.A. were employed by the group, with the approval of the N.C.A.A. Council, to distribute a report of the meeting. Additional copies of the report are available by addressing the N.C.A.A. Secretary.

The meeting also requested, and the request was approved by the Council, that the offices of the N.C.A.A. be employed to distribute a questionnaire seeking to determine the extent to which the colleges and universities of the country accepted and put into effect the conclusions of the conference.

That questionnaire was circulated to cover more than 400 of the colleges and universities of the country either individually or through their Conference affiliations, and a compilation of returns to the questionnaire was submitted to a re-convening of the Chicago meeting in New York City on the eve of the N.C.A.A. Convention, January 6, 1947. Copies of the compiled returns may be obtained from the N.C.A.A. Secretary. A report of the January 6 meeting in the form of approved "Principles for the Conduct of Intercollegiate Athletics" was submitted to the N.C.A.A. Convention, as reported in its Proceedings elsewhere in this book.

SECTION III

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

1947 COUNCIL DINNER

Members of the Council and the Executive Committee and invited guests including the chairmen and members of N.C.A.A. committees met for their annual dinner preceding the convention in the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, Monday evening, January 6, 1947. Professor Karl E. Leib, Convention Chairman, presided. There was a report by the Secretary-Treasurer and a general discussion of affairs of the Association. The President, Dr. Wilbur C. Smith, presented remarks that are printed elsewhere in these Proceedings. There was a discussion of Olympic finances and N.C.A.A. participation in the Olympic Finance Campaign with remarks by Frank G. McCormick, chairman of the N.C.A.A. Olympic Fund Committee, and George Gardner, Executive Assistant to the President of the United States Olympic Committee.

THE JOINT SESSION OF THE N.C.A.A., THE AMERICAN FOOTBALL COACHES' ASSOCIATION, AND THE COLLEGE PHYSICAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Tuesday Morning, January 7, 1947

The Forty-First Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association met jointly on the morning of January 7, 1947 with the American Football Coaches Association and the College Physical Education. Addresses were presented by Professor Karl E. Leib, N.C.A.A. Convention Chairman, Richard Harlow of Harvard University, President of the American Football Coaches Association, and Dr. J. L. Morrill, President of the University of Minnesota. These addresses are printed elsewhere in these Proceedings.

MEETING SPONSORED BY THE LARGE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY GROUP

Wednesday Afternoon, January 9, 1947

The Large College and University Group held its annual round-table and discussion session Tuesday afternoon, Janu-

ary 7, 1947 with Norton Pritchett of the University of Virginia presiding. Papers were presented by Col. W. O. Thompson, U.S.M.C., on "Athletic Programs for Veterans;" by Ralph Furey of Columbia University with the assistance of William H. McCarter of Dartmouth College on "Post-War Eligibility Provisions;" and by Earl Yeomans of Temple University on "The Gambling Problem." Remarks of the speakers and discussion are printed elsewhere in these Proceedings.

MEETING SPONSORED BY THE SMALL COLLEGE GROUP

Wednesday Afternoon, January 9, 1947

The annual meeting of the Small College Group was held jointly with representatives of the College Physical Education Association with Dr. J. H. Nichols of Oberlin College and A. W. Marsh of Amherst College, representing the C.P.E.A., as chairmen. Papers were presented by J. Frederick Martin of Wesleyan University on "Plans for Extending Intercollegiate Athletic Competition" and by Dr. T. J. Davies, President of Colorado College, on "Fundamental Principles for Intercollegiate Athletics in the Small Colleges." These remarks together with the extended round-table discussion that followed are reported elsewhere in these Proceedings.

THE BUSINESS SESSIONS

Wednesday, January 8, 1947

The Business Sessions of the National Collegiate Athletic Association were held in the morning and afternoon of January 8, 1947, with Professor Karl E. Leib, Convention Chairman, presiding. The meetings were opened by the report of Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, which follows:

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

I AM pleased to call your attention to the extremely good cash position of our Association. Cash receipts for the year amounted to \$70,710.62 as against the sum of \$41,935.65 for the preceding year. This increase of \$28,774.97 will be increased substantially by the royalties from the football rule book, which had not been paid at the date of the audit. Last year this amounted to \$6,167.41.

The large increase in cash receipts was due, first, to a marked increase in receipts from the various meets and tournaments. Basketball alone accounted for \$22,997.35,

and for the first time every meet and tournament was operated at a profit.

Membership dues collected for the year amounted to \$13,920.00 as against \$5,685 the previous year, an increase of \$8,235.00. This increase was the result of the action of the Association at its meeting on January 10, 1946, at which time the dues of member institutions were increased for the year 1946 as follows:

Add—\$25.00 to the dues of members whose undergraduate male enrollment is between 750 and 1500

Add—\$50.00 to the dues of members whose undergraduate male enrollment is between 1500 and 2500

Add—\$75.00 to the dues of members whose undergraduate male enrollment is over 2500.

As of November 30, 1946 membership in the Association was as follows:

Member Institutions	229
Allied Members	21
Associate Members	1
Affiliated Members	1
Total	252

The fears strongly expressed by several of our membership that the increase in dues would result in the loss of many members did not materialize, as our membership roll now shows 252 as against 237 a year ago. The addition of 15 new members was made possible by the fine cooperation of the Vice President of the various Districts.

With the increase of receipts came a corresponding increase of expenditures. Many of the rules committees held their first meetings since before the war, and an increase of \$5,021.79 will be noted in this respect.

For the first time in the history of our Association, it was deemed necessary to call a special meeting of the Council other than its regularly scheduled meeting prior to the convention. This meeting was held in conjunction with the meeting of the Conferences in July and afforded this group an opportunity to gain first hand knowledge of the intercollegiate athletic picture throughout the country, and to hear the many suggestions as to what might be done to improve conditions. This meeting, along with Olympic Committee meeting expenses, brought an increase of \$1,014.89 over the previous year.

The general expenses of the N.C.A.A. show an increase of \$6,258.13 over that of the previous year. This was due largely to the new office of the Executive Assistant, Wil-

liam Reed, and represents salary, secretarial help, office rent and traveling expense. Mr. Reed's services were indispensable to the Association and made it possible for your officers to conduct the business of the N.C.A.A. on a business-like basis and to explain and develop new ideas that would be of benefit to the Association.

Mr. Reed and myself were very pleased that during the year we had visitors from every District of the N.C.A.A., including a large number of college presidents who honored us with their presence and demonstrated an active interest in matters pertaining to intercollegiate athletics. Mr. Reed also conducted a voluminous correspondence with the membership, keeping them in active touch with Association affairs.

One noteworthy achievement made during the year was the establishment of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau on a firm financial basis. This Bureau, headed by the able statistician, Homer Cooke, did a most excellent job in supplying the press and the colleges with up-to-the minute football statistics. The newspaper coverage of these was most excellent and brought favorable comment from all parts of the country. The Bureau was financed jointly by \$5000 from the N.C.A.A. and a similar bequest from the Athletic Institute, which was generously donated by that group to get the Bureau started. It is conceived that in the future the Bureau will be able to extend its services beyond the field of football statistics.

Total disbursements amounted to \$38,341.79, which left a net excess of cash receipts over disbursements of \$12,368.83. Our assets now consist of cash on deposit with the Northern Trust Company of Chicago amounting to \$28,351.20, a savings account with the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank of Middletown, Conn. of \$3,197.14, petty cash advances of \$486.27, and cash on hand of \$297.95, making a total of \$32,332.56. Our investments are \$4,000 in U. S. Government 2% Treasury bonds of 1951-3 and U. S. Government Savings bonds Series F with a redemption value November 30, 1946 of \$16,110.62, making a total of \$20,002.50, which gives us a total general fund of \$52,335.06.

By direction of the Association's action of January 10, 1946, your treasurer turned over the United States Olympic Association the N.C.A.A. Olympic fund, amounting to \$32,902.77, which sum will be placed to the credit of the N.C.A.A. and their committee.

As an officer of the N.C.A.A. who has been in an opportune position to evaluate the accomplishments of your association, I feel that we have had a most satisfactory year.

The establishment of the office of an executive assistant and the establishment and accomplishments of the National

Collegiate Athletic Bureau have fulfilled long needed wants. The recognition of the true worth of the N.C.A.A. to the U. S. Olympic Association and committeemen, has resulted in the utmost harmony and finest cooperation that has ever existed between your Association and the A.A.U.

The interest of the Association in a program which will meet some of the foremost problems in intercollegiate athletics is a principal order of business for this convention and need not be recounted in this report.

General Business

1. *The Treasurer's Report.* The audited report of the Treasurer was distributed in print and upon motion from the floor, duly seconded, was accepted as presented and is printed in the Appendix of this book.
2. *Reports of the District Vice Presidents and Committee Chairmen.* Upon motion from the floor, duly seconded, the reports were accepted without reading and are published in the Yearbook section of this book.
3. *A Credentials Committee,* consisting of Robert A. Fetzner, University of North Carolina, and Sam Shirky, University of Missouri, was approved as appointed by the Executive Committee.
4. *A Resolutions Committee,* consisting of J. Fred Martin, Wesleyan University, Chairman, Dr. Fred Luehring, University of Pennsylvania, and T. J. Davies, Colorado College, was approved as appointed by the Executive Committee.
5. *A Grant for Football Headgear Construction Research,* to Dr. Floyd Eastwood of Purdue University and amounting to \$1,000 annually for two years, was approved upon motion from the floor, duly seconded.
6. *Admissions to Allied Membership.* Upon a motion duly made and seconded, it was voted to admit to Allied Membership the Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, the Minnesota State Teachers College Conference, and the Eastern College Athletic Conference, upon verification by the Secretary of their eligibility for such membership.
7. *Admissions to Affiliated Membership.* Upon a motion duly made and seconded, it was voted to admit to Affiliated Membership the American Football Coaches Association, the American Association of College Baseball Coaches, and the National Association of Basketball Coaches.
8. *Transfers from Seventh to Sixth District.* Upon motion duly made and seconded it was voted to transfer New Mexico State College and the University of New Mexico from the Seventh to the Sixth District, being members of the Border Intercollegiate Conference, a majority of whose members are in the Sixth District.
9. *Basketball Tournament Committee.* Upon motion duly made and seconded it was voted that the Committee on Committees be authorized to appoint the Basketball Tournament Committee and that the Basketball Tournament Committee, so appointed, be given the responsibility for the appointment of sub-committees and agents for conduct of the tournament.
10. *Sites and Dates of 1947 Tournaments.* Sites and dates of 1947 meets and tournaments, as approved by the Executive Committee, were reported and approved.
11. *1948 Convention.* Upon motion from the floor, duly seconded, it was voted that the 1948 convention should be held in the Hotel New

Yorker, New York City, on dates approximately corresponding to those of the 1947 convention.

12. *Report from "Conference of Conferences" and Action on "Principles for the Conduct of Intercollegiate Athletics."* The report from the "Conference of Conferences" and actions on the "Principles for the Conduct of Intercollegiate Athletics," with discussion, is presented here in full. The "Principles" were presented individually to the convention but for purposes of convenient reference are listed collectively.

Principles for the Conduct of Intercollegiate Athletics

I. *Principle of Amateurism.* An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sports for the physical, mental or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is an avocation. Any college athlete who takes pay for participating in athletics does not meet this definition of an amateur.

II. *Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility.* The control and responsibility for the conduct of both intercollegiate and intramural athletics shall in the last analysis be exercised by the institution itself.

III. *Principle of Sound Academic Standards.* The institution shall see to it that an athlete is admitted to college on the same basis as any other student and observes and maintains the same academic standards.

IV. Principles Governing Financial Aids to Athletes.

a. Financial aid, to any athlete, originating from any source other than persons on whom he may naturally or legally be dependent for support, shall be permitted without loss of eligibility only if approved and awarded on the basis of need by the regular agency established in his institution for the granting of aid to all students. Such aid shall not exceed tuition for instruction and/or stated incidental institutional fees, except when the total aid awarded is restricted to a governmental grant or a scholarship not based on athletic ability and which is announced in an official publication of the awarding institution. The acceptance of financial aid beyond that specifically here stated shall render the recipient ineligible for intercollegiate athletic competition.

b. In the award of student aid an athlete shall neither be favored nor discriminated against.

c. Any scholarship or other aid to an athlete shall be awarded only through a regular agency approved by the institution for the granting of aid to all students; this agency should give the recipient a complete written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms of the award.

d. No athlete shall be deprived of scholarship or other aid because of failure to compete in intercollegiate athletics.

e. Compensation of an athlete for employment shall be commensurate with the service rendered.

V. *Principle Governing Recruiting.* No member of an athletic staff or other official representative of athletic interests shall, outside the boundaries of his own campus, solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student; nor shall he, whether on or off the campus, be permitted to offer financial aid or equivalent inducements to any prospective student. This principle shall not be construed as restricting the public appearances of a member of an athletic staff in the general interests of his institution, even though the occasions may be of an athletic nature.

VI. *Implementation of the Principles.* "A firm agreement needed by the institutions which accept and implement these principles that the A.A. will confine their intercollegiate competition to contests with institutions which avow the same principles and which conduct their athletic programs under rules which make these principles effective."

C. P. HOUSTON, Tufts College: Mr. Chairman, as Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Conference of Conferences, I am to present to the convention the report of that Committee in the form of a proposed code for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics. This Committee was appointed by the Conference of Conferences at its meeting on Monday, and consists of Mr. McCarter (Dartmouth), Mr. Pritchett (Virginia), and Mr. Willett (Southern California).

Before I take up the recommendations of the Conference of Conferences, which you may wish to take action on and perhaps adopt whole or in part, I will, as briefly as possible, review the circumstances leading up to this recommendation. I think it is important, if action is to be taken, that we all be as clear as possible on the background and of the possibilities in the future of any action which may be taken on the floor of this convention.

Last summer, a group of members of the N.C.A.A., but technically not the officers nor any official group of the N.C.A.A., feeling perhaps that some action should be taken or consideration be given to the future of intercollegiate athletics, thought it would be wise and perhaps beneficial to call a meeting for the purpose of considering the subject of harmful practices and abuses of the intercollegiate program.

That meeting was called in Chicago last July and was carried on for a period of two days. Present were representatives of some twenty Conferences which were allied members of the N.C.A.A., together with the Council of the N.C.A.A., which consists of District Vice-Presidents, the vice-presidents-at-large, and the Executive Committee.

At that time, a proposed code was set in motion. The N.C.A.A. annual offered its facilities for the purpose of publicizing and distributing the code through the various colleges. Subsequent to that meeting, some four hundred colleges and Athletic Conferences were sent a questionnaire, and the questionnaire was to be returned forthwith with the answers which each institution and each Conference saw fit to give.

The answers to the questionnaire were tabulated and considered at the meeting on Monday of this week, renewed consideration given to the proposed code. As a result, some changes were made each of these meetings, there has been full and frank discussion of the subject matter, and of the content of these proposed provisions.

In order that it may be clear to us as to what we are taking action on, and because I was confused in my own mind until yesterday, let me say this: I suppose it is clear that if this convention approves the principles, this will not as yet be an amendment to our existing constitution, because the steps have not been complied with in accordance with our constitution to amend it, and, therefore, we will not be taking action upon a present amendment to the constitution. As I see it, we will simply be giving approval to this code with the possible expectation that it may subsequently be incorporated into and made part of our constitution and be binding upon its members.

I may further say that in order to anticipate, so far as possible, some of your questions, it appears that this code, as presented, is a broad statement of fundamental principles. It is not a set of rules and regulations governing the conduct of intercollegiate athletics that it does not cover all conceivable problems or questions or cases which may arise in your particular Conference or institution. Rather it is a set of guides. It is for each of us, I suppose, if, as, and when these principles are adopted, to adjust our own particular rules

regulations, if necessary, to comply with this broad statement of fundamental principles governing intercollegiate athletics.

If there be no objection from the Chair or from the delegates, I will present, on behalf of the Committee, each of these six principles and make a recommendation as to their adoption. May I say that I think it is important that there should be full discussion of each principle as it is presented, just as there has been in the three previous meetings, which have given consideration to this problem.

The first principle is as follows, and before I present it, I would like to mention that in the meetings previously held, there has been wide discussion of this question which, I suppose, is not new to any of you.

If, by chance, in your Conference or institution you have the problem of summer baseball or this, that, and the other thing, so far as I can see you will have to determine whether you will continue to have summer baseball and whether your students will take pay for summer baseball and still comply with the principle, as enunciated in this particular paragraph.

I think the Conference of Conferences has tried, as far as possible, to make these principles simple and understandable so that all who read them may understand what is being talked about. (The first principle was read.)

Mr. Chairman, I move that the first principle be adopted by the convention.

MR. PARSONS, Northeastern University: I second the motion.

MR. WINOGRAD, City College of New York: I wish the speaker would give us an elaboration on the phrase "takes pay." What does that cover, please?

MR. HOUSTON: Mr. Chairman, it is difficult to say more than is said in the rest of the principles as they are set forth. It would seem that, outside of the principles subsequently set forth, any consideration would constitute "taking pay."

The following principles provide certain limitations upon scholarships. They also provide that if an athlete is employed, his compensation shall be commensurate with the service rendered.

I suppose that if we want to be legal about it, any consideration in excess of the limit set forth in these six principles, as will be subsequently recommended, would constitute "taking pay," particularly if it was in the form of money.

I am sorry that I can't give you a better answer than that, but that is all that occurs to me at the moment.

The question was called for. The motion was put to a vote and carried.)

MR. HOUSTON: Next is the "Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility." I may say in connection with this principle that I think there is no change from the wording of a similar article in the present Article III of the constitution. (The principle was read.) Mr. Chairman, I move you the adoption of Article II.

MR. SADLER, Lehigh University: Second the motion. (The motion was put to a vote and carried.)

MR. HOUSTON: Number three is the "Principle of Sound Academic Standards." (The principle was read.) Mr. Chairman, I move you the adoption of Article Three.

MR. LUNDHOLM, New Hampshire University: Seconded. (The motion was put to a vote and carried.)

MR. HOUSTON: Unless there is objection, I will move, after reading Article IV and its five subdivisions, for adoption of Article IV in its entirety.

May I say in connection with Article IV, and particularly in connection with Section a, that this problem gave the Conference of Conferences as much difficulty and, perhaps, more than any other in setting forth simply and clearly a definition of what constituted aid or justifiable aid to an athlete. This section has been rewritten several times.

If it helps you any, I may suggest to you that in Article IV, Section a, the first point that "financial aid by those upon whom an athlete is naturally or legally dependent," is of no concern to us, so far as any prohibition is concerned, and obviously will be permitted.

If, however, the aid comes from others than those upon whom the person is naturally or legally dependent for support, that aid must be approved by the regular agency in the institution which is set up, apparently in all of our institutions, for that purpose. It may be called the Student Loan Committee, or something of that sort. You notice that the responsibility has been passed to the institution for governing that sort of thing.

Secondly, there is a limitation placed upon that aid. It shall not exceed tuition and incidental institutional fees except that an athlete may be awarded a scholarship exceeding in amount his tuition and incidental fees, provided it is a regular scholarship not based on athletic ability and is announced in some way in an official publication of the institution. Apparently, that publication is a widespread practice.

Lastly, teeth are placed in this particular article. I don't think I can help you on the remainder of those provisions because they seem to be self-explanatory and, perhaps, somewhat repetitive, but it seemed necessary to make this as strong an article as possible. (The article was read in full.)

Mr. Chairman, I move you the adoption of Article IV.

MR. VAN BIBBER, University of Connecticut: I second the motion.

FATHER O'BRIEN, Fordham University: I think, gentlemen, we are on a very touchy point right here. There is a great possibility, if you haven't got clearly in mind what this means, that we can perform a minor act of perjury. I would like to ask a couple of questions and, also, propose a distinction.

In the discussion that has been going on about this athletic scholarship question, there have been two points that I think are slightly confused. One is what the university officially gives an athlete, and the other is what the athlete receives.

Now, I would like to ask this question for interpretation. Suppose that an athletic association was set up as an independent corporation, and from the fees and the income of the athletic association, they paid the board, room, and tuition of an athlete to the university. Is that university giving that boy his board, room, and tuition?

MR. HOUSTON: It seems to me that your first statement answers the question. If the athletic association is set up as a separate legal entity, then, it falls into the category of any outside organization so far as the institution is concerned.

I take it the N.C.A.A. does not recognize athletic associations as members of this organization. Therefore, if the athletic association pays the board, room, tuition, and so forth, and it is not approved by the regular agency established in X college for that purpose, it would seem to me, offhand, to be a clear violation of this principle.

On the other hand, all we do in this principle, so far as that is concerned, is to provide that any aid must be approved by the regular

agency in that institution. To repeat, if this aid is approved and favored by the particular agency in X institution, then this Article IV-a has been complied with.

There are other members of the Committee present, and it is my interpretation that I have given you. If it is incorrect, I am sure that they will correct me, as I hope they will.

CHAIRMAN LEIB: I think there is one thing further which should be added to what Mr. Houston has said. That is that the grant awarded by the university or through regular university channels shall not only go through such channels, but shall be awarded on the basis of need. Does that answer your question?

Is there further discussion?

MR. HEARD, Louisiana State University: Mr. Chairman, I believe we are to consider subtopics, a, b, c, d, and e. I wonder if you mean just what you say under subsection d. You say that "no athlete shall be deprived of scholarship or other aid because of failure to compete in intercollegiate athletics." I wonder if you don't mean students there. I believe that when a boy fails to compete he is no longer an athlete. I just wonder if you mean what you say there.

MR. HOUSTON: Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman's point is well taken. Technically, I am not quite sure when a person stops being an athlete. I suppose that was placed in here clearly for this reason, as it is probably obvious to you, that there have been cases where scholarships have been promised to a student, partially or wholly, for participation on an athletic team, and unfortunately, he broke a leg or quit the team, or did something of that sort, and then, his scholarship was withdrawn.

Scholarships, as I understand it, are usually given upon the basis of one year, and, therefore, his scholarship status ought not to be affected by reason of his failure to carry out a contract or otherwise which he may have for participation in intercollegiate athletics.

I think that your point ought to be considered if, as, and when this is adopted by any subsequent committee on style which may be appointed to consider the form of this proposed amendment, if it may be. Does that answer your question?

MR. AIGLER, Michigan: Mr. Chairman, there are a few words here the meaning of which is not entirely clear to me. I am a little bit hesitant about asking the question because at the meeting yesterday, in referring to these words, it was indicated that everybody knew what they meant, but frankly, I am not sure just what they do mean. I refer particularly to these words: "stated incidental institutional fees."

It was said yesterday that the expression has a well-defined meaning. That may very well be true and I just not know what it is. I take it that it does not include board, room, and such, even though that particular institution considers those items paid for in terms of tuition.

I take it those would not be incidental institutional fees. Am I right that the expression really means and is limited to such fees as health service fees, perhaps library fees, laboratory fees? It ought to be brought out here as to just what is understood that those words mean.

MR. HOUSTON: Mr. Chairman, that was the interpretation given this phrase. The facts seem to be that incidental fees and institutional fees have a reasonably well-defined meaning throughout the country and include, as suggested, laboratory fees, health fees, student activity fees. There might be an exception, where an institution charges a flat fee which includes board, room, and tuition. That being so, it was suggested in the Committee that this would be so rare it was the problem of the institution itself to determine whether or not board and room was an incidental fee.

If you can suggest, for the benefit of the Committee — if this is adopted, any better and clearer phraseology, I am sure they would welcome it.

MR. AIGLER: I am not bold enough to venture, offhand, phraseology that would be any clearer, but in view of what you have just said, that it might be open to a member institution to interpret those words as including board, room, and laundry, perhaps, then it seems to me we are right down to the nub of the whole question.

I take it that the basic idea back of this principle is to indicate disapproval on the part of this organization with such practices. Where it is open to a member to interpret stated incidental fees as including those things, you might as well forget about it.

MR. HOUSTON: Mr. Chairman, just let me add one more thing. I think it was perfectly clear to the Conference of Conferences and to the Committee that this phraseology, as recommended, could not, by any reasonable stretch of imagination, legally or complying with the spirit of the thing, be said to include board and room. So, perhaps, I mislead you in what I said before.

(The question was called for. The motion was put to a vote and carried.)

MR. HOUSTON: Article V was one of the controversial provisions of the code. At the meeting on Monday, there was a strong movement to delete it from the code. However, no vote was taken and it was re-drafted. I myself opposed it, and many from the part of the country where I come from opposed it. We had given this consideration and had twice voted it down for various reasons as not acceptable to us. However, it developed that in many parts of the country there is a real demand for a provision in the N.C.A.A. code for this type of provision. Therefore, after rewriting the provision, it met with the almost unanimous approval — although there is still objection to it — of the Conference of Conferences.

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of paragraph five. (The motion was duly seconded.)

MR. SCOTT, Texas Christian University: This is a principle which I want to ask you to reject. We, in the Southwest Athletic Conference, have been recruiting. We should like to be permitted to continue to do so. As a matter of fact, recruiting is one of those things that is going to be done anyway. It is simply a question of how we are going to do it.

With us there are certain institutions, the University of Texas and Texas A. & M., and many that have alumni pretty well scattered over the State of Texas. In the case of Texas A. & M., they have agents in every county in the state, I suppose. Therefore, they have a great advantage in the type of recruiting that this sort of a principle would permit.

Those people, by the way, are just as eager as we are to see that the regular balance of the Conference is maintained, and they have been generous enough all along to follow the type of recruiting that will give us a certain advantage in another direction, by way of simply helping to maintain that Conference balance, and we believe it has been a good thing.

We have tried the principle. We have tried to follow the principle that is outlined here. We have not been very successful at it. The principle that we are following now, while it has certain objectionable features, is the best one that we have been able to work out. We should like to be able to continue it.

I have no fault to find, whatsoever, with this principles as it applies to those who would like to use it in that manner. We don't want to

have to. We can't go back to our Conference representatives in Texas and sell them on this idea, and I don't think we should be required to attempt it.

My concept of what the N.C.A.A. should be is that it should follow broad principles, and certainly, it is unbecoming of any of us to point the finger of scorn too specifically at any of the rest of us.

For that reason, therefore, I should like for us, at any rate, to be able to follow the principle that we have been following and allow our coaches and others to recruit in the usual manner.

For one thing, I think that this particular type of principle, if you want to get around it, as it is outlined here, would be very easy to do so. I am quite confident that it would be violated constantly. For my part, I should certainly rather see us face the situation frankly.

I sometimes feel that in a matter of this sort, we ought not to take ourselves too seriously, and when we think of the whole problem of intercollegiate athletics, and the things that we are expected to do in building a team, and then, the restrictions that are hedged about us when we start out to do it, we are following, to put it in the words of one of our colleagues here in a remark that he made to me, "one of the most inconsistent types of business imaginable anywhere."

I should like to solicit your support, therefore, for a rejection of this principle as outlined, or, at least, for a reconsideration and a rewording of it to permit these coaches in certain areas, where it would be desirable, to continue the usual practice of recruiting. Thank you.

MR. SCHMIDT, Pacific Coast Conference: It occurs to me that a more consistent program should no longer be postponed. The matter of recruiting is very closely allied with the matter of subsidies. As it was indicated at the meeting of the Conference of Conferences the other day, you can't divorce the two. If you permit recruiting of this character, you afford the temptation and opportunity of competitive solicitation, and competitive solicitation is the commencement of the offer of subsidies.

In my opinion, this principle doesn't go nearly far enough, but it does get the foot in the door and offer opportunity for an examination in its practice of the adoption, perhaps in the future, of principles governing recruiting that will, to some extent, help to cure the cancers that are part of intercollegiate athletics today.

These practices that we talk about and these practices that we disapprove of and these practices that cause difficulty in intercollegiate athletics are detriments to intercollegiate athletic activity. They are a crucifixion of principle and responsibility of educational institutions.

I, myself, have no affiliation with an educational institution. Perhaps, from the outside, those who have no direct affiliation have an advantage in a sense of perspective and can observe some of the results of practices of this kind which are not easily observed by those who are too close to the picture.

I do not believe that we can continue to be influenced by the glamor of glittering generalities, or by seductive cliches, or by inverse innuendoes about being "holier than thou," or pointing the finger. I am personally not afraid of those things. I don't believe that anyone who has attained the age of maturity should fear it.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that we cannot commence to cure this evil — if an evil exists — by refusing to accept a fundamental such as is stated in Principle Five. It is the only kind of principle, so long as the coach or athletic official is a representative of an individual educational institution, which is consistent with the dignity of higher education in this country.

MR. PARSONS, Northeastern University: I think that we should reject this motion in part on the ground that it wouldn't operate effect-

ively, that it would be defeated and abused at every turn, and that recruiting would go on anyway. I think that idea applies in exactly the same way to Principle Four, which we adopted.

I think we all know that we depend wholly on the integrity of the member institutions of the N.C.A.A. for the support of all these codes. Of course, we can subsidize the athletes regardless of any code we have agreed to adopt if we aren't going to be honest about it, and the implication here was that by not being honest about it, we won't live up to this thing after we have adopted it. I say that idea applies as much to any one article of our code that isn't convenient to our own institution as to any other.

MR. ROBERT NULF, Kalamazoo College: I am from one of the smaller colleges, and we couldn't come anywhere near living up to the things that this would legalize.

We couldn't and have no desire to do some of the things that this would allow, but we would like the opportunity to try to interest a few students and a few athletes on the basis that we do operate. I can't understand whether the recruiting is based on the coach going out and trying to interest boys or the allowances that are being made here and the allowances that will be made by someone else other than the coach in the larger schools.

MR. ALEXANDER, Georgia School of Technology: I would like to speak briefly on this subject, being one of the holiest recruiters in the business. I have found that the simplest and easiest way to interest a young man in an institution is to go to his home and talk to his father and mother, and if his parents are satisfied that you have, at least, an institution and that the boy will have some opportunity to work and gain a little legitimate aid, you can do a quick and easy selling job.

I do not favor the business of bringing in boys to the campus. That sounds swell, but this is a result. If you are going to pin your coaches down to their offices, then, inevitably, there is going to be a stream of boys coming through that office where they will attempt to do the selling job.

Where you have a boy who is much sought after, one who can run, kick and pass, he will be contacted in one way or another by fifteen or twenty institutions, maybe. It will mean that that young man will get invitations to go to twenty campuses.

I don't know what will happen to him in the spring of his senior year if he makes all of those trips. He will be wined and dined, to use a popular expression, at all of those places, and by the time he has made fifteen bus trips and eaten all of the food that will be rammed down his gullet, he may not graduate and will be apt to be very much more confused than if he is allowed to stay at home and let some dignified representative of the coaching staff call on his parents.

I think this is an idea that originated out on the Pacific Coast and has been adopted by the Big Nine, and I don't believe anybody else in the country cared a hoot about it. I want to support Mr. Scott's stand and see this turned down on this basis: that a cross section of the entire United States was unanimous on the first four principles that we have passed, but there is a big division on this fifth and on this sixth, and I think you would do more harm than you will good if you pass it.

MR. COUPER, V.M.I.: You have already had the answer to this, sir, in a questionnaire, though it has been reworded some, and I think it ought to be pointed out that regardless of whatever action is taken here, you have the answers of several Conferences saying that they don't know what the Conference is going to do about it. They are per-

fectly willing about these things which are passed to come back to them and let them be regarded as nice, and let them thrash it out, but the mere fact that there is no great demurrance here doesn't show that you are against it. It shows that you haven't the power to commit the group of men.

The difficulty with Article V is very much like the Ten Commandments, of which one says, "You shalt not kill." But it doesn't go on then and add a paragraph five and say, "You shall not kill with a sword or a pistol or an atomic bomb."

That is what you are doing here, and it should be incorporated in the first one. It should be said in the first part. I think that is a weakness. I think that should be strengthened. It is for that reason that I think the first four which we agreed upon almost unanimously can be enacted, and we can think this other thing over.

MR. WILSON, Western Conference: In my opinion, this matter of recruiting ties right in so firmly with our other problems that I don't think we can pass it by, simply because it is a tough one.

We never, as an Association, could pass rules that would equalize all our institutions; we have small institutions and we have big institutions. But when we go back — if we do go back — ducking the issue on recruiting and say it is too tough, I think we, as a group, are showing a great weakness.

As somebody mentioned, we have enacted similar legislation in our Conference. It can be administered, and I think I can honestly say that the coaches approve of it. They have never felt that they would like to go out and beat a path to the athlete's door. They feel it is better for the boy to come to the campus where you can talk to him in a dignified way, rather than scurry around over the country carrying equipment and having tryouts and having papers publish lists showing how many coaches visited an athlete, having alumni hearing of certain finds and writing to their coaches and saying, "You'd better get down here because this boy is going to be in some other institution."

I think it is one of the worst evils. I think it can be handled. I think we should think a long time before we pass it up.

MR. SCOTT: I just want to make clear that for those Conferences that would like to have this principle as worded we certainly have no objection whatsoever.

I don't see any reason at all why we should all be cast in exactly the same mold. It happens to be that this particular principle doesn't fit our particular situation. We would just like to have a little liberty in regard to it.

MR. PRITCHETT, University of Virginia: There are three aspects of this question that loom particularly large in my mind.

We have spoken of inconsistencies. If we are perfectly sincere, there is not a man here who but recalls the many objections that have been raised to pro baseball men and football men seeking talent from your campuses and getting the minds of our men off what they are there primarily for, namely, education.

These three aspects, as I see them, do not bear directly on the questions that have already been explored. The first aspect is this: Would you, as a coach of a high school, welcome college men who constantly come to your school, take these boys out of the classes and interrupt their athletic schedules by talking to them? If you are honest, your answer is no. You wouldn't welcome it and you would object to it very severely, and I have heard many high school principals and coaches state those objections.

The second thing that comes to my mind has already been men-

VI. I
instituti
confine t
which av
grams ur

C. P. F
Committe
sent to t
proposed
mittee w
on Mond
(Virginia

Before
ferences,
whole or
leading
is to be
and of th
on the fl

Last s
not the c
that son
future o
haps ber
subject o

That n
a period
Conferen
the Cour
the vice-

At th
offered it
code thro
four hun
naire, an
answers

The ar
at the n
given to
each of t
subject r

In ord
on, and
me say t
principle
stitution
with our
action u
we will
pectatio
part of

I may
some of
broad st
and reg
that it
which m
it is a s
these pr

tioned, and it is rated exactly the same in importance. We literally prostitute our institutions before these athletes in an effort to get them to come to us.

The third thing is somewhat like those first two. If an individual is kept from coming to an institution without a fair picture of the educational advantages that he wants, something is lacking there. If I, as a coach or as an individual interested in athletics primarily, undertake to sell that youngster on the idea of coming to my institution, it seems to me, without having given him a fair opportunity to ask the questions at the institution as to the courses that he wants to take, that I have not given him a fair educational opportunity.

So, it is along these three lines that my personal objection is raised to the idea of unlimited solicitation of individuals on their high school athletic fields, getting them out of classrooms and so forth.

As to the question of these same individuals coming to institutions, how is it possible for them to absent themselves from classes to do all of the visitation that has been suggested? It is only along these lines that I am very sincerely concerned. I think we ought not to overlook those educational principles, if they be so called.

MR. HEARD: It is easy for us to agree that the principle involved here is something that, perhaps, we would all desire. I want to call your attention to one or two points.

These coaches do the recruiting. You may say that is bad. We are going to legislate against it. The result will be that a large majority of key people, alumni and others, are going to do the job.

We should just as well face the facts. As far as the coaches doing the work is concerned, it has its bad features, but I will say this: If you expect to compete, it is very effective, and if you are going to stay in the business, you had better be ready to compete.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there further discussion? Are you ready for the question? (The question was called for. The motion was put to a vote.)

The Chair is in doubt. Will all those in favor please stand?

(A count of seventy-two in favor of the motion was taken.)

DR. NICHOLS, Oberlin College: I would like to rise to a point of order. I would ask for a roll call of institutions.

THE CHAIRMAN: There will be a roll-call vote. The Secretary will call the roll of membership.

(Mr. Wilson, the Secretary, called the roll by institutions.)

Before we proceed with Article VI I will announce the results of the roll-call vote, which is seventy-six (76) ayes; thirty-three (33) noes. The motion as to Article Five is carried.

MR. HOUSTON: The provision of Article VI contains the first attempt, so far as I know, to enforce or take any steps or provide any implementation for the enforcement of the code.

This matter has been given long consideration, and it appears to be the best suggestion and provision that the conferences have been able to produce.

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of Article Six. (The motion was seconded.)

MR. CARPENTER, Worcester Polytechnic Institute: Are we going to have, in making our schedules, some list or some way by which we can determine which colleges are living up to the rules or not, so that if we vote yes on this situation, we will know that we can schedule contests with certain colleges, and we will know that we shouldn't with others?

Are we going to be presented or given some type of a list by which we can know what our neighbors are doing to settle our suspicions?

THE CHAIRMAN: I think I can answer that question from here. It will first be a matter of institutional responsibility. That is, each institution will have its own opportunity in its scheduling to make up its mind as to whether it believes that its opponents' schedules are living up to the rules.

Secondly, I hope that there will be later during the conduct of our business, if these provisions are all passed and carried through, a motion for the appointment of a committee for a revision of our constitution to give force and effect to the principles which have here been adopted. If such a motion is made and carried, and if the constitution is revised to give effect to these principles, the list of membership of the N.C.A.A. would then become a reliable list for the purpose in regard to which you have inquired.

Article VI is before us for discussion. If there is no discussion, are you ready for the question? (The motion was put to a vote and carried.)

13. Appointment of a Constitutional Revision Committee

THE CHAIRMAN: We have now approved and adopted the principles forwarded to us by the Conference of Conferences.

In order to implement that action, I think it is desirable that there should be a further motion by which a constitutional revision committee should be appointed for the purpose of giving force and effect to these principles and to consider other desirable changes in our constitution.

Is there such a motion?

MR. McCARTER, Dartmouth College: I should like to move that the convention instruct the Executive Committee to appoint a special committee to study and propose amendments to or revisions of the constitution for consideration at the 1948 convention which will incorporate them in the principles accepted by this convention with due consideration of the results of any ballot votes taken by this convention.

MR. LITTLE, Rutgers: Second the motion.

MR. McCARTER: I was very skeptical of the ballot vote taken on Article V which, I think, showed something like seventy-seven to thirty-three in favor, and some one hundred forty-three institutions either not represented or not in the meeting and not voting.

For that reason I added the last sentence to the motion just presented: that consideration should be taken of the ballot vote. It doesn't seem to me that there is elsewhere a clear and definite mandate on that point, and any committee that the Executive Committee appoints to consider that should take into account a considerable division on the question.

I feel that the only reasonable and active and progressive movement that this Association can take is to implement the votes that we have taken today, the agreements we have reached, with definite action, and put them in the constitution.

We have, in effect, a year of grace, because constitutional amendments cannot take place before due notice at another convention, a year from this time. During that period, which I think is a helpful and salutary period, the constitution can be reframed, if necessary, or revised in a proper manner to make the votes agreed upon this morning effective, and the members of the Association who wish to

VI.
institu
confir
which
grams

C. F.
Comm
sent to
propos
mittee
on Mo
(Virgi

Befo
ference
whole
leading
is to b
and of
on the

Last
not the
that so
future
haps b
subject

That
a perio
Confere
the Cou
the vic

At tl
offered
code th
four hu
naire, a
answers

The a
at the
given to
each of
subject

In ord
on, and
me say
principle
stitution
with our
action u
we will
pectation
part of

I may
some of
broad st
and regu
that it d
which m
it is a se
these pri

remain members of the Association, and other institutions who wish to come into the Association, will have full opportunity to consider the conditions under which they will be acceptable. I, therefore, hope very sincerely that this mechanical implementation motion will be passed. (The motion was put to a vote and carried.)

14. Resolution To Limit Football Schedules

COLONEL COUPER, Virginia Military Institute: Mr. Chairman, I have a thing that pertains to the motion that was just carried which I would like to submit. It is a very brief resolution. I will remark on it after reading it:

"RESOLVED, that the National Collegiate Athletic Association, in annual convention assembled, recommends to its members that the number of scheduled games in a varsity football season shall not exceed ten, and that no post-season games shall be played."

Now, that is short, and it is understandable. It assumes that this is an advisory association; therefore, it is a recommendation. If it is not an advisory association, we can make it a dictation or positive statement.

The number of ten games has been arrived at in talking with a great many people. That is subject to debate and amendments will be accepted.

If anybody violates such a thing as that, everybody knows about it. There can't be any finger-pointing.

It cuts right into the incentive of recruiting which we say we are trying to stop.

It doesn't stop bowl games. Let the bowl games be in the hands of admittedly professional teams.

This is going to be introduced into the Southern Conference meeting. Judging from what I know of those teams, I think it will carry, and if we are sincere about this thing of really stopping it, here is something that really will stop a part of it.

It will not cut out everything, but it is just a little start and it is in the right direction. I submit it to you as a resolution.

MR. ALEXANDER, Georgia School of Technology: I will be glad to second the motion.

MR. PRITCHETT: I so heartily approve of what Colonel Couper has said that I feel I ought to make some statement.

I think too often with that objective ahead of us, we get our football teams for the sake of going to a bowl game, and having done so, we have got to maintain that status. It seems to me that these bowl games, by and large, are rather purely commercial in nature, and with that objective ahead of us, it is my personal feeling — they may not be worth anything — that we are striking at the root of the situation when you take that out of the picture.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any further remarks? Are you ready for the question? (The motion was put to a vote.)

The Chair is in doubt.

AUDIENCE: Will the Chair read the motion again?

THE CHAIRMAN: I will ask Colonel Couper to repeat the motion. (The resolution was repeated.)

MR. McCARTER: I would just like to say that, in my opinion, it is not the business of the National Collegiate Athletic Association what any institution does with its schedules or its post-season games.

Personally, I have no interest whatever in the motion. We will never

play more than, and preferably, eight games at our institution, and I don't see why our vote should be cast to restrict or control any other institution's scheduling. Many of you have your own local reasons for making them in the way that you do or the way that you hope to, and I do not feel that the National Association should control or attempt to influence, in any way, the individual institution's power to control its own schedule-making.

COLONEL COUPER: Mr. Chairman, I would be very glad to change that figure of ten to anything you say, but I assume people are honest and they are not going to include a bowl game in anything that you are working that way.

MR. LAKE, Tulane: I certainly concur in the remarks of the gentleman from Dartmouth. I believe that that is getting a little bit too much regulation. I don't believe it is within the province of this conference to try to regulate the number of games of its members.

MR. WILSON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Colonel Couper if he confines that just to football.

COLONEL COUPER: Yes, sir.

MR. WILSON: You would allow post-season baseball, basketball?

COLONEL COUPER: Take one thing at a time. It is just a first step.

MR. WILSON: Have you considered this thought: that this would, of course, throw the large bowl games over to the professionals and they would dominate that?

COLONEL COUPER: Yes, I stated that. I think it is a professional proposition. Let them have it. Now, that is something people can understand, and if we are honestly going to turn the professional part over to the pros, then you will have some force and effect to these things you adopted this morning. Otherwise, it is a bunch of platitudes.

MR. HOUSTON: Mr. Chairman, I am considerably bothered by this. I know nothing about bowl games because I work for a very small institution which never gets invited. On the other hand, I suspect that if this vote-in which I have considerable sympathy, because bowl games are a problem — is adopted by this fairly small delegation of our representatives, it will be immediately honored in the breach. These bowl games have been going on for years, they are thoroughly established. I don't believe a vote which is passed without premeditation is going to stop the Rose Bowl game next December and the other bowl games.

I think it is a matter which the N.C.A.A. ought to go into very carefully. So, I move that this be laid on the table.

THE CHAIRMAN: The motion is to lay on the table. Is there a second?

MR. LAKE, Tulane: I second it.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved and seconded that this motion be laid on the table. Are you ready for the question? (The motion was put to a vote.)

The Chair is in doubt. All those in favor will please stand. Perhaps we should announce the result of this vote, and then, if a member wishes a roll-call vote, that will be done.

All those opposed to the motion to lay on the table please stand.

The motion to lay on the table is carried.

VI.
institut
confine
which
grams

C. P.
Comm
sent to
propose
mittee
on Mor
(Virgi
Befo
ference
whole c
leading
is to be
and of
on the
Last
not the
that so
future
haps b
subject
That
a perio
Confer
the Cou
the vic

At t
offered
code th
four hu
naire,
answer

The
at the
given t
each of
subject

In or
on, and
me say
princip
stitutio
with ou
action
we will
pectati
part of

I ma
some o
broad
and rep
that it
which
it is a
these p

Is there any appeal from that vote? If not, we will proceed to the next order of business.

AUDIENCE: Should there be some record of the people who voted for that motion? Is it necessary to have a record of those people who voted for that motion because they are the only ones who can have it withdrawn from the table?

DR. NICHOLS, Oberlin College: The point that he is making is that one of the institutions which voted for it would have to ask to have it reconsidered. It is to be removed from the table at any succeeding meeting, and, therefore, there ought to be a record of the institutions that voted for it or against it. That is, to remove it from the table, one of those institutions that voted for it would have to ask for reconsideration.

AUDIENCE: I think the gentleman is in error. That is, as far as parliamentary law is concerned. A motion to table may be made by anybody at a succeeding meeting.

A motion to reconsider can be made only by somebody on the prevailing side, but not to take from the table.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is the opinion of the Chair.

COLONEL COUPER: I move we reconsider. In my judgment, there wasn't any doubt about that first vote. I didn't think it was very close. It was preponderantly yes against a few noes, but I made no question at the time. I make it now. Put the motion again.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there a second to the motion to reconsider? (No second was made.)

In the absence of a second to reconsider, the motion is lost.

MR. HARMON, Boston University: I would like to make a motion that the Chairman appoint a committee to study the problem under discussion and report back to the meeting next year. (The motion was seconded.)

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved and seconded that a committee be appointed to examine the problem of bowl games and report back to us at our next annual meeting. Is there any discussion?

MR. PARSONS: I move to refer the matter to the Constitutional Revision Committee previously established. (The amendment was accepted and seconded and the amended motion was voted.)

15. *Study of Accident Insurance Programs.* Upon motion of Dr. Rockwell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, duly seconded, it was voted that the Secretary's office be instructed to make a survey of institutional practices with regard to accident insurance programs for college athletes, and to report the results of the survey to the membership.

16. *Recommendations for a Program to Meet the Gambling Problem.* Upon motion of Norton Pritchett, University of Virginia, duly seconded, it was voted to approve a recommended course of action to meet the gambling problem. These recommendations were first presented by Earl Yeomans of Temple University to the Large College and University Group of the convention meeting in round-table discussion January 7, 1947, and are fully reported in the section of this book devoted to that meeting.

17. *Report of the Resolutions Committee.* A resolution of the Association upon the death of its former Secretary-Treasurer, Frank

Nicolson, which is published as the frontpiece of this book, was adopted upon a motion duly made and seconded.

18. *Report of the Committee on Committees.* The report was made by Professor H. C. Willett of the University of Southern California, and follows in condensed form.

The Committee on Committees comprised the following persons: William McCarter of Dartmouth, substituting for Ray Oosting of Trinity, who is ill; E. LeRoy Mercer of Pennsylvania, substituting for H. Jamison Swarts of Pennsylvania, who is ill; Norton Pritchett of Virginia; Frank McCormick of Minnesota; A. J. Lewandowski of Nebraska; James Stewart of the Southwest Conference; Harry Carlson of the University of Colorado; Percy Locey of Oregon State, substituting for Rudy Nottelmann of the University of Washington, who is ill, and your speaker, H. C. Willett of Southern California, as Chairman of the Committee.

This report will involve three matters. First of all, certain explanatory material is necessary to make clear the types of committees on which you are asked to vote; secondly, certain recommendations involving realignments of committees to meet present-day conditions; thirdly, the nomination of committee personnel.

We present, first of all, in one group, four rules committees which are organized on the district representation-rotation plan. This means that the persons elected to positions on these committees serve generally for a period of four years.

Under recent action of the N.C.A.A., election to succeed oneself is permitted for a second term, but, in general, not for a third term.

With reference to the Basketball Rules Committee, there has been considerable confusion. I call your attention to the fact that there are two basketball committees under N.C.A.A. jurisdiction, the N.C.A.A. Rules Committee, which consists of nine members, plus an editor, and the N.C.A.A. Tournament Committee.

There is also a National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada. It is this committee that actually writes our basketball rules. Through an arrangement entered into some ten years ago, the N.C.A.A. participates in the writing of the rules by having the members of its own Rules Committee as members of the larger committee which is strictly not under N.C.A.A. jurisdiction.

The Football Rules Committee also is organized on the district representation plan. There are two vacancies on that committee, from the Third District and Fourth District respectively.

I also ask, on behalf of the Committee, that the convention approve this variation from the usual organization of the Football Rules Committee: that there be added to the Football Committee a special member-at-large restricted to a one-year term, and that W. A. Alexander of Georgia Tech be elected by this convention to that special at-large position for a period of one year in order that he may complete certain projects already under way under his direction in connection with the work of the Football Rules Committee.

I also present for your confirmation the reappointment of E. C. Krieger as secretary to the Football Rules Committee without vote. Alonzo Stagg, I call to your attention, is an honorary life member of this committee.

The Swimming Committee is the third committee organized on the District-Rotation Plan. There are two vacancies to be filled, one from the First District and one from the Fifth. We also ask you to approve the attachment to the Committee of Charles J. McCaffrey of Michigan State, as Editor of the Committee without vote.

The last committee organized on this plan is the Track and Field Committee. There are two vacancies to be filled, one from the First District and one from the Sixth District.

In the other committees, the terms of office are limited to one year. The committees are not organized on the district representation plan, although there is an effort to spread personnel throughout the eight districts. More generally, however, the committees are drawn from areas where the sports are most active.

We ask that you permit the addition of one member to the Association Football Committee. Heretofore, that committee has consisted of four members.

I wish to interpolate at this point that the Committee on Committees did not bring to you for your approval a suggestion from the Fencing Committee that the Committee be enlarged. We have kept the number to the minimum that we have been accustomed to have on the active Fencing Committee.

The suggestion before our Committee was that the Fencing Committee be consolidated with the Advisory Committee, but there were considerations which were deemed of sufficient validity to justify our Committee in not bringing that recommendation to your official attention.

The Golf Committee is a tournament committee, and we ask your approval of adding to the Committee one additional member to be named when a decision has been reached as to the location of the next golf tournament.

There have been two committees actively engaged in the writing of rules for lacrosse. One committee has been the N.C.A.A. Rules Committee. The other has been a committee of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

The Association has initiated a suggestion which the Committee on Committees is very pleased to submit for approval: that there should be one rules committee, namely, the N.C.A.A. Lacrosse Rules Committee, and that the former committee on rules of the U.S.I.L.A. should be listed by the N.C.A.A. as an approved advisory committee.

For a number of years, the N.C.A.A. has not appointed a Baseball Committee. There has now developed in all parts of the country a very keen interest for some type of national tournament or playoff in baseball. The interest has become so keen that it seemed wise for the Executive Committee to direct the Committee on Committees to offer in nomination a Baseball Committee, thus reinstating a committee that is provided for in our constitution.

At the annual meeting last year the convention directed that the Committee on Small Colleges should be expanded to eight members, and that, if possible, the nominations should represent the eight districts of the Association. Your Committee on Committees was not able to follow the last suggestion fully, but we do offer a committee of eight, and seven of the eight districts are represented.

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this report of the Committee on Committees.

(The motion was duly seconded and put to a vote and carried. The committees of the Association for 1947, so approved, are listed in the Register section of this book.)

19. *Report of the Nominating Committee.* The report was made by William J. Bingham of Harvard University and follows:

The Nominating Committee consists of the following: Frank G. McCormick, University of Minnesota, Alfred R. Masters, Stanford University, Dean N. W. Dougherty, University of Tennessee, Bernard Oakes, University of Wyoming, and William J. Bingham, Harvard University, Chairman.

The duty of this Committee is to nominate a President, a Secretary-Treasurer, and Eight Vice-Presidents. Those people, in turn, choose the Council and the Executive Committee.

(Upon motion duly made and seconded it was voted to approve the report of the Nominating Committee and the officers of the Association for 1947 who are listed in the Register section of this book.)

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

Wednesday Afternoon, January 8, 1947

Members of the Council met following adjournment of the Convention to elect the Council members-at-large and the Executive Committee for 1947, as listed with the officers of the Association for 1947 in the Register section of this book, with one exception. Dana X. Bible of the University of Texas was elected by the Council to serve on the Executive Committee but subsequently submitted his resignation from that office and the Executive Committee, as empowered by the Constitution, appointed James H. Stewart of the Southwest Conference to fill the vacancy.

ADDRESSES

The Council Dinner, Monday Evening, January 6, 1947

DR. WILBUR C. SMITH, University of Wyoming,
President of the N.C.A.A.

It seems timely to speak of the concern of our educational administrators, athletic directors, and others, in the possible pitfalls and dangers which might confront intercollegiate athletics in the near future.

Recent articles would lead us to believe that athletic conditions in the colleges are worse now than they were fifty years ago. This is not true. Many of us can still recall the tramp athlete who migrated from year to year and from one institution to another, the training table without regulation, recruiting without conscience, and sub-rosa pay to athletes.

One of the functions of competitive athletics as part of the educational process in our schools and colleges today should be to help build the character of our youth. The athlete, and all he stands for, represents much of what is left of our fine ideals in youth today, and, there are not too many such fine ideals remaining in these modern times. The cleanliness, sacrifice, courage, and sportsmanship that is embodied in the average athlete is too well known to require further elaboration here.

Our educational philosophers and psychologists have fairly well agreed within the past two decades that the nervous or so-called mental side is so interlaced with the so-called physical side, that there can be no distinct line of separation. And this being true, we must teach for the development of the individual youth as a whole, if mind and body are inseparable. Philosopher John S. Brubacher of Yale states, "The oneness of the learner is fundamental in spite of the fact that oneness is compounded of an immaterial mind with the material body."

Why not honor the so-called physical side to some small degree at least? Do we who believe in and love athletics, not have the courage to honor physical attainment? We do not hesitate to award scholarships for so-called mental attainment — for high scholastic or academic attainment — and even to members of the debating team, glee club and the band.

From the standpoint of character, is it best to have some anonymous alumnus give a "hand-out" to a star athlete who

knows that such action is wrong and against the rules? Or, is it best to grant this young man aid; the same as is done for many other students? Should we not be very cautious in the possible teachings of the start of the "racket," intrigue, dishonesty, and subterfuge? Is it best to revert to our old customs in aiding needy and worthy athletes? I now then ask the question, is it better to regulate and standardize aid to needy and worthy athletes? Brubacher of Yale further says, "And it is fatally easy for the teacher to condemn as contrary to truth, goodness, and beauty what merely runs counter to conservative prejudice?"

The various athletic Conferences in the different sections of the country are now quite well organized in the matter of giving aid to athletes. The grants in aid and the rates of pay for work done vary somewhat in the different conferences and sections, it is true, but each group has set up regulations which it believes meets its particular problems best.

Shall the N.C.A.A., continue on, attempting to be a judiciary body, or shall it be an advisory group? Shall we leave individual sectional problems to be solved by their own Conference? Who would be the best judges, the representatives of the Conference involved, or the Executive Committee of the N.C.A.A.? I am leaving that to your judgment.

JOINT SESSION WITH A.F.C.A. AND C.P.E.A.

Tuesday Morning, January 7, 1947

I. PROFESSOR KARL E. LEIB, University of Iowa, Chairman of the N.C.A.A. Convention

I have very little to say to the group this morning except, perhaps, for this, that as you know for a period of recent years we have been going through a situation in which our struggle has been to try to keep our sports program alive. Due to the interference of the war period there had to be a great many changes in the rules, a great many relaxations in the rules, a great many adjustments to the particular situation which we had to face, and as a result of those changes we had to begin over again at the close of the war to try to establish the set of conditions which years of previous experience had indicated to us would be desirable.

Because of the attempts which have been made to be fair to the veterans, to the boys whose competition had been stopped or interfered with, modifications were made which resulted in a period of considerable confusion. In the attempt to get back again to the program which we had previously, it was necessary for us gradually to resume certain rules which had been inoperative over a period of some years, and in the reinstitution of those rules it was necessary for us to provide certain dates at which time the rules would go into operation again.

Considerable progress has been made in that direction. Many of our institutions and Conferences have restored the "Freshman Rule," many of them have restored or are restoring the "Transfer Rule." Conditions affecting eligibility are calling for increased attention and more rigid application, so that by this fall it seems probable that a majority of our institutions throughout the country will be back again practically on a prewar basis as far as control over their operations is concerned. Perhaps in a year at most nearly all of our Conferences and institutions will be operating under prewar conditions in regard to eligible scholastic requirements and so on.

I presume it was inevitable that during this period of relaxation of rules, certain practices should have crept into the situation which would be extremely undesirable, not to say intolerable, as a continuing situation, and that consequently we are having to consider very seriously what our policy for the future is to be and how some of these practices which we consider undesirable may be governed and

checked and brought once more under institutional control. As you know, we have been attempting to make progress in that direction in the meetings which have been held.

There are certain contrasted or opposite positions which appear more or less clear. On the one hand is the idea that our athletic contests should be held exclusively for the joy of participation of the students who are enrolled in our institutions without regard to any interest of the public, without regard to any attempts whatever to provide special emphasis or incentive, or special inducements to lead students to take an interest in athletics. That would be one extreme.

The other extreme is a situation in which so many inducements and inducements of such magnitude may be offered to those who participate in athletic contests as to lead to an ultimate situation in which every prospective athlete would be sought by numerous executives or agents, attempting to influence him to come to some particular institution, and those inducements would continue to grow and to mount until ultimately we would find ourselves attempting to carry on a sports program on a paid gladiatorial basis. That is unthinkable.

Our problem, then, is to try to organize and establish a situation in which due attention will be given to the opportunity to develop a sound, healthy athletic program which will serve as a stimulation and an interest to those who would like to make themselves expert in some particular type of game or who are interested in competition and in physical development; to make the setup such that there will be a legitimate recognition of the interests of the students and also, I think, a legitimate recognition of the interest of the public because, after all, the public is composed of our former students, our alumni, our supporters and the parents and friends of those students as well as of numerous persons who have no immediate or direct connection with college activities.

I don't think that it would be fair or logical for us to attempt to ignore public interest in athletic events. Neither do I think that it would be sensible on our part to attempt to enter into the entertainment business on a professional basis and provide entertainment primarily for the public or for the sake of the revenue which might be derived from the staging of such spectacles. What we are working for is a common-sense, well-thought-out program in which we preserve the values which we feel to be inherent in athletic competition, to recognize a legitimate interest on the part of the public in the competitions which we hold and at the same time to avoid the abuses which have increasingly become apparent in the war period in respect to the commer-

cialization, to the tendency toward gambling, to the tendency toward unrestrained recruiting. All of these must be brought under control if the situation is to remain one in which institutions can take a healthy interest.

If I might add just one thing further, it would be this: We realize the need for stocktaking, the need for determination of objectives toward which we can and should make progress. That effort will be immeasurably easier if all of us, coaches, faculty men, members of our alumni bodies, and our public, will be slow to indulge in hasty judgment, in rumor-mongering, in cheap cynicism.

If we can get back again on a basis of honest sincerity of effort, toward the ideal which we seek to uphold, avoiding gossip, avoiding the spreading of mere suspicion, the paths which we must travel will be immeasurably easier for our feet.

II. RICHARD C. HARLOW, Harvard University,

President of the American Football Coaches' Association

Speaking briefly, as the servant of the American Football Coaches' Association, I can say that we welcome the opportunity to sit down at the same table and figuratively break bread with the N.C.A.A. We rejoice that the members of the parent organization, theoretically our Department of State, have given us the utmost in cooperation during the preparation for these meetings. This holds true both in the selection of our meeting place and in the choice of our distinguished speaker, President Morrill of the University of Minnesota, who was the unanimous choice of both of our organizations.

There has been a growing tendency during the past few years for our athletic directors to talk over in a sympathetic manner with the coaches themselves, the various problems confronting football. This is a good omen and a tremendous move in the right direction. After all, we are playing on the same team and it is only by understanding the problems of each other that a successful team can be molded.

There have been some years in the past when the coaches have looked upon these meetings as a time when they were to be subject to a periodical spanking. There have also been times when athletic directors have felt that the coaches were not sympathetic with the problems presented by the overall policies of their colleges. To get on common ground one basic formula must be admitted — the problems of the athletic director are also the problems of the coach, and vice

versa. As a coach in the autumn of his service, I should like to speak especially to the younger members of the Coaches' Association. I should like to leave with them a few thoughts that have been learned the hard way.

When my class at Penn State graduated in 1912, the doctrine of hate was at its height. In preparation for our annual game with the University of Pittsburgh, certain graduates would tell us for days what members of the Pittsburgh team had said about us individually and collectively. The games were rough. Later we met these same Pitt boys out in the world and found them to be decent, clean, well-mannered sportsmen. It was then that we discovered that we had been sold a gold brick, and it left a very pronounced feeling of nausea in our stomachs.

I often wonder if we really comprehend the influence for good or evil we exert on boys. Please never underestimate it. Ninety-nine per cent of the boys playing football are wonderfully fine, clean kids when led and directed along the right lines. When trouble arises between two colleges, somewhere along the line the rudder of leadership has been fouled. It can rear its ugly head from a dozen sources utterly beyond the control of the coach, but you can be absolutely sure that the boys are not primarily responsible, just as the boys who do the actual fighting are never responsible for wars.

And yet there were some great coaches and great sportsmen in that long-gone era. Among many others, I can recall from personal contact, either as a friend or as a player, such men as Alonzo Stagg of Chicago, Tommy Fennell of Cornell, Bill Hollenback of Penn and Bob Reed of Princeton. All of these men left their stamp imprinted in the hearts of those who played for them, and the quality of sportsmanship which they instilled would rank with the best in America today. Nor is it possible to forget the kind advice which Glenn Warner, then at the peak of his career, gave me as to where I had made a boyish mistake in the manner in which our tackles had been instructed to play against his teams.

If you younger men are determined to coach, there are five simple principles to which you must adhere. They must be your bible and without them, continued success is a rainbow.

First, you must be prepared and willing to work with no idea of punching a time clock. A coach's day is never ended and if we were paid union rates for overtime, we could all retire early in life. The strength of this nation was established on a homely American word called sweat. Your boys cannot round an opponent's end without blocking, which has been sired by sweat. If you, as a coach, really love the game, the harder you work the more you will enjoy it. Spring prac-

tice is short and the fall period all too brief for so complicated a game. Whatever our faults, is it not refreshing in this day and age to belong to an organization whose members almost to a man want to work longer hours than they are being paid for and are more worried about being allowed to work an extra hour than they are over their portal-to-portal rights?

Second, play fair with your boys. At several times I have heard of boys on losing teams remarking, "I would sooner lose with our coach than win with any other." I say to you that their coach had failed because he had built up a loyalty to himself at the expense of loyalty to his institution. Popularity is comparatively easy to attain, but sometime you must choose between popularity and self respect. You will always choose the latter.

Third, play fair with your opponents. College football teams are just about as fair in their judgment of opponents as any body of men on earth. You can always get the answer to the above rule from an opponent's dressing room after a big game. A little later, when you look at the movies, you will see the answer on record for future generations, and you may be sure that you are being judged by your own boys.

Fourth, play fair with the administration. Make every effort to learn the conditions and policies at any college before you accept a position. Once you have taken it, give the administration the same loyalty you expect and demand from your assistant coaches and players.

Fifth, play fair with the press. You will come to it in the long run, whether or not you subscribe to it at first. And along this line, try to develop a thick skin. We never object when something nice is said about us. Whether we like it or not, we are in the public eye and we must learn to take criticism as well as praise.

If you subscribe to the above, then you are a worthy member of the coaching profession — one of the finest of all the professions, and one that has evolved certain codes peculiar to itself which are not generally either realized or understood.

How many cases do you know of a business man who has been brought to ruin by the skillful and legal efforts of a competitor, going over to congratulate the victor — going over with a broken heart, yet with a forced smile on his face and a firm handclasp? Yet in our profession it is our doctrine, even though the walk seems each time the longest we have ever taken.

About a year ago I sat down with two of my dearest friends to talk over football. Both were coaches and the teams coached by all three of us were beginning a series of games where each of our colleges met the other two. Yet

we sat there sharing our offensive and defensive thoughts of the future, trying to help each other and improve our general methods of attack and defense. Another athletic friend happened by, and after looking over the reams of paper covered with squares and circles, said in a tone of astonishment, "It couldn't happen in any country but America. Here you three sit trying to help each other, yet it may ruin all three of you." I was just one of the three, and there were thousands of similar instances all over the country, yet I felt very proud of being a coach just then.

In the old days of football, new tactics were studiously guarded, with consequent suspicion. New tactics now are frequently adopted by a team the week following their birth by an opponent. One of the greatest benefits to football has been the constant study of the movie screen, and the exchange of pictures after the season's close. I shudder to think of the thousands of boys who have been unjustly criticized in the old pre-movie era. The game has become tremendously more interesting, not only to all members of the squad, but to the members of the student body whose loyal support makes a reality of college spirit, the tangible brother of patriotism. Because there are no secrets any more, secret suspicions and the attendant dangers of secret diplomacy have vanished.

The Rules Committee, right down through the years, has done a splendid job. Due to their willingness to study carefully and then make changes, the game is not only much safer but one hundred percent more interesting than it was when it was my privilege to play it. Under diligent leadership, it will continue to become still more interesting.

What may a young coach expect to gain from a lifetime spent in coaching? If your idea of success is measured in dollars, you will never be completely happy in football. I know of no football coach who has been in the game a scant ten years that would not be far better off financially had he applied the talents that God gave him to the business world.

There are rewards, however, which far transcend the accumulation of wealth. We are working with a group of constant age, with youth at its best. As I have returned to my college class reunions, it has shocked me to see how old Pete and Jim and Bob have grown. And then it dawns upon me that, though age has come to me, I cannot think in any terms but terms of youth, because the enthusiasm and cleanliness of it are all about me. The look in the eyes of our boys as they rush onto the field at the start of the second half, determined to come from behind and win; their unselfish loyalty to team ideals at the expense of their own innate ambitions, and above all, the friendship of players down

through the years after graduation — these are rewards which cannot be purchased by gold.

There is one more goal that you will win, the most priceless jewel in life — the respect of your fellow men. In no profession will you find it more willingly given than in football coaching, but you must win it fairly on the field of battle.

May I close with a thought expressed by our former member, now passed on, the immortal Jim Marks, who was for years the Poet Laureate of our Coaches Association:

"And when those kids were on parade
We never got them right;
We never knew where they belonged
Until we saw them fight.
We've seen them raw, with souls exposed,
And knew just what they had —
You have to turn men inside out
To learn if they're good or bad.
"Can he give and take and laugh and cry
And love with all his might?
A few old friends who live like that
Will make life sweet and bright.
Thank God for friendships born and bred
Where chalk marks cross the field —
Where mutual high regard is born
And self respect is sealed."

III. DR. J. L. MORRILL, President, University of Minnesota

I deem it an honor, indeed, to share in the program of that great and respected leader of the coaching profession, Mr. Harlow, to be here and see so many old friends whom I have known and admired the country over in athletics, and to have the privilege of participating in this program. I am going to ask the privilege, also, of reading my remarks, because to say anything critical about athletics is to deal with dynamite, no matter how firm a friend you regard yourself to be.

I may say I was invited here by my long-time friend, Tug Wilson, who would be the first, I think, to realize that. However, he is not to be considered responsible for anything I may say this morning.

An old college president friend of mine in Texas told of going up into the cow country of that great empire to make a speech. A lot of cowhands were there. After he had been talking a little bit, he noticed them becoming uneasy and fingering their guns. The perspiration began to break out on his brow, and finally he stopped and said, "Well, boys, I

hope I get along all right." One of the cowboys said, "Yes, you just go ahead. You are doing the best you can, but, boy, we sure are going to raise hell with the guy who invited you." So, if there is anything I say that seems boring or with which you might disagree, Tug Wilson is your man.

In circulating the announcement of this meeting, Mr. Wilson sent a special notice to the presidents of our member institutions, urging them to come. He included the sentence, "That we are in a time of crisis for intercollegiate athletics is a fact recognized by all," adding the statement of his own belief that the Association "is prepared to address itself to the necessities of the situation."

The implication seemed to be that it was time the presidents sat in and took a hand. I think that is right, but I am not so sanguine about the power and influence of college presidents as Mr. Wilson seems to be. In any event, I have a hunch that the help they can give won't be in speeches at this convention but more likely from faculty response on their own campuses to an appeal for a crackdown of bona fide faculty control of the athletic program.

The college president is all right so far as he goes, but he can't go far enough. His activities are too widely and thinly spread. With an insight unhappily appropriate to the moment, Professor Burgess Johnson, in his recent book entitled, "Campus Versus Classroom," has described the present-day college president as "a hotel manager, a real estate operator, a professional organizer, a publicity man, a trouble shooter, a Chautauqua lecturer, and a traveling salesman." Put me down today as a trouble shooter.

As President Hannah of Michigan State College last year pointed out to this Association in a brass-tacks talk about athletics which said about everything useful and sensible that could be said, the college president's tenure in office, like that of the football coach, can be short-lived, indeed; and for much the same reasons. Like the football coach, the president is responsible to too many people — people mostly, by the way, who have only a one-sided and seasonal interest in the university and who, for the most part, actually have no legal responsibility for any control of the university whatsoever.

But these people have a lot of public influence. Regents and trustees are sensitive to their attitudes. Only the regular faculty, which carries the long-range burden of institutional policy and integrity and whose tenure is superior to passing passions, enjoys the great gift of freedom from fear and foolishness. The faculties can help us, and it is time they took a hand in this crisis of which Mr. Wilson speaks.

Maybe it is a crisis; maybe it is just a crossroads at which

we must choose the turn. I think it is the latter, that we have come a long way on a road beset by many by-paths, that we have strayed aside from time to time but usually have found our way back to the main road leading in the direction we really want to go, which is the road of the right relationships of college sports within, not to, college education.

I think that intercollegiate athletics — college students playing on college teams, not "athletes" playing on "ball clubs" which happen to carry a college name — have built something fine in American higher education and in American life as we look back over the years; something we can't afford to soil and scuttle, something with values we must save and somehow consolidate; not something to be sold down the river for the false gold of gate receipts, but something to be boiled out right now and built upon.

The crisis, to use Mr. Wilson's term again, is not something sudden. Its prewar proportions were plain to see, and they were beginning to be overpowering even then. This Association faced up the problem frankly and courageously at its meeting in Los Angeles in December, 1939, when the first draft of the present constitution was proposed, subsequently revised and adopted in Detroit two years later.

I remember being at that Los Angeles convention and speaking in behalf of the new code at the invitation of former President William B. Owen of Stanford, and my long-time guide, counselor and friend, Mr. L. W. St. John, with whom I was then closely associated at Ohio State and whose sound influence and example have helped to build the best in college athletics these many years.

The tensions at that meeting were high. Not long before, some of the Southern institutions had adopted their Conference codes of open and outright athletic subsidies. The Western Conference, on the other hand, had tightened its regulations on recruiting. The University of Chicago had turned from its great tradition to withdraw from intercollegiate football.

By the time the revised constitution was finally adopted, just after Christmas in 1941, the nation was at war. All normal concepts and conditions of competition were soon upset. Many of the smaller schools gave up major sports. Some institutions used Navy enlistees on their teams; others had no such trainees. The trainees, where used, were under government subsidy, and assigned in many cases to institutions which they had never previously attended or intended to attend. Eligibility rules were suspended or revised to take account of the abnormal situation. Coaches in uniform found themselves often with the strange assignment of training teams to battle their own former players.

To the extent that all this aided sound military training and helped recruiting, it was necessary and worth while. In other respects it confused the issue of a sounder program of intercollegiate athletics and retarded reform.

And now these last two football seasons of postwar normalcy or of peacetime lunacy, whichever you prefer: this year of the nationally advertised "black market" in football players for hire; this year of release and reaction from wartime controls in public affairs; of typical postwar disillusionment and cynicism; of coaches and college heads cat-calling like children over the kidnapping of veterans; of athletic conference cowardice in restoring normal eligibility requirements; of inflation and scrambles for stadium seats at any price. Louder than ever and funnier, too, except for its crazed hysteria, the shrill yelp for coaching scalps, this time led by the students themselves at two major institutions — the more astonishing because students generally are saner about athletics than anyone else.

It is no wonder that the proverbial coaches' crying towel, incongruous and undignified equipment indeed for supposed members of university faculties, has been damper this year than at any time in my recollection. The academic environment seems a strange scene, indeed, for the development of the most ridiculous and embarrassing alibi artists in American sports, amateur or professional. There is something significant and shameful in the circumstances that make it so.

Let me say in passing that players who threaten a sit-down strike for a better deal on athletic subsidies — and there was at least one rumored instance of that this year — will fall an easy prey to the easy-money approaches of unscrupulous gamblers. The possibility of a devastating betting scandal hovers like a black Harpy over the big-time intercollegiate athletic scene. College basketball has been brushed by its dirty black wing; professional football has smelled its foul breath.

Professional baseball found, from the days of Judge Landis, that eternal vigilance was the price of integrity. Professional football is learning the lesson. Intercollegiate football is ripe for the kill. If it comes, it will shake the big stadiums to their foundations; and the true friends of the colleges who are a mighty, although largely inarticulate army, will close in for a housecleaning. The faculties and president, too, will take a hand then with a vengeance, let me warn you.

The mounting plethora of post-season "Bowl" games — Orange, Oil, Cotton, Cigar, Tobacco, Raisin, any and everything but collegiate — is no help in all this. They put new compulsions on the coaches to win at any cost. They take

the game from the campus, a tendency against which President Hannah wisely warned this Association a year ago. As the head of a Western Conference university, let me express my disappointment that our own group has seen fit to succumb to the "Bowl" craze.

Scarehead newspaper comment upon West Coast attitudes, at least, has just proved the premonitions of those like my own university, who felt there was much to lose and nothing to gain in the arrangement.

Let me not be understood as depreciating the desirability of competition with the splendid universities of the Pacific West and Northwest. We have that now in the regular season. The airplane has made it possible with no more loss of time, for example, than a Minnesota trip to Indiana or Purdue by railroad in the earlier days. It is the concession to post-season pressure, colored by off-campus commercialism, that sets us back.

I know it is easier to be sensational than sensible about athletics. It is also easier to be perfunctory, to assume that "all is well," than to be realistic. But to be hypocritical rather than sincere is the unforgivable offense.

It seems to me sensible to recognize symptoms of a tendency which, unless checked, can grow like a cancer to choke out the clean tissue of intercollegiate sports. It seems to me realistic to understand the danger of just drifting with the tide into depths too great, and too late for rescue. To be hypocritical is to lose our own self-respect and surely the respect of all who have the right to look for honor and honesty in the colleges and universities of the country, if anywhere.

No overnight reversal of present trends, contracts or commitments can likely be expected, things being as they are. No sudden and sweeping reform could, in fact, be carried through. But we had better begin working our way back to the main road of an intercollegiate athletic program consistent with common sense and with college aims. As on any highway, there are rules of the road which should be respected. Perhaps they should be revised, but surely they should be enforced.

The controlling criterion of college sports has been the amateur ideal. Under this concept the paid player is a professional. Professional sports are played to put money into pockets of their sponsors, the club-owners and investors. College athletics make money, too, but not for the benefit of individuals — except in a few strange and indefensible cases where coaches share in the gate receipts. Nearly always the financial returns are reinvested in expanded physical education and recreational facilities for the whole student body.

With the professional player, competition is a legitimate vocation; with the amateur, an avocation, as our N.C.A.A. constitution enjoins. Both types of sport, professional and amateur, attract large crowds, provide commendable recreation, collect large receipts and have their appropriate place in American life. But their aims and ethics are different. They are played, and judged, and enjoyed under different standards, and the difference is generally well understood.

Most of the Conference codes make that difference abundantly clear, in theory at least. If it is becoming blurred in practice, then the need is to clear it up and bring the picture back into focus. Not only clarity but courage is required.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association is presumably a collection of institutions, not just an annual convention or a convenience for conducting championships. Its strength is in the soundness and the sanction of its members. Its historic origin was in the organized collegiate response to a need in an earlier crisis.

This Association is on record rightly in its revised constitution for sanity and soundness, for "satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing and good sportsmanship." It has no power of arbitrary compulsion except upon those who acquiesce voluntarily in its aim.

As the head of a member institution who personally holds no office or committee membership in this Association, but who looks to it for leadership in the nation and for help back home, I urge that the Association call upon its constituent members to stand up and be counted on the issue of honest adherence to its constitution. In all sincerity, I think that steps should be taken at this convention by our officers, our Council and Executive Committee, to separate the sheep from the goats, to corral the men from the mice, to cull the college-minded from those who don't mind having their teams considered "ball clubs," in the professional vernacular of the sports page.

If there be those who prefer the sideroad, let them stay there. But let the colleges and universities be judged fairly by the standards to which they honestly desire to adhere. Let each present member institution face frankly the clearly expressed obligations of our constitution, and decide whether it can sincerely comply.

Let those who cannot, either accomplish changes in the constitution or decently withdraw, and be barred thereby from participation in the various so-called championship games and meets conducted by the Association. Let this Association thereafter set up some means and machinery for the enforcement of its standards, possibly through inspection or accreditation like that required by the best pro-

fessional associations in the academic world or the regional collegiate and secondary school associations.

Members of the coaches' association should welcome this advance. Their faculty status today is not sufficiently secure, and their right to full-fledged professional tenure and acceptance by no means fully won. Every conscientious president I know would welcome the peace that would come from greater security for the coach as a member of the college staff. Certain coaches, like certain presidents, I suppose, will find themselves sometimes discouraged by a lack of long-range community confidence, and, with a feeling of failure, will resign — but such a circumstance is vastly different from massacre by a mob.

Constructive currents are already in motion. Their momentum may be lost unless this Association moves to consolidate the gains. The Chicago meeting last summer of representatives from college athletic Conferences in which the N.C.A.A. had a part, must have led to an awareness and an anxiety that all is not well. There could be no other reason for calling the meeting or attending it. The follow-up questionnaire must have stimulated serious stock taking. It is useful to search our souls, a strengthening experience to state one's convictions, and a troubling thing to give testimony that is not sincere.

There are those, I know, who think the battle for the amateur ideal has been lost, that the ideal is not practical, that it is silly to shadow-box with reality. You can say that about any ideal, that it has never been fully won and never can be. There are always good excuses for the faint-hearted and the insincere.

A respected Ivy League university president, weary of evasions and evidently discouraged by some happenings in that conference this fall, said to me a month ago he feared the fight against subsidies has been futile. "What athletic directors and coaches can't accomplish directly they can connive to get done by individual alumni and other groups," he said. "The federally subsidized veteran athletes upset rules drawn for a prewar situation," he felt. "The colleges might make a final compromise," he suggested, "on the principle that if an athlete were admitted strictly under regulations controlling all other admissions, and if then he maintained a scholarship record satisfactory for graduation, that would be the most that could be hoped."

In the same conversation he said that two football players denied admission to his institution showed up this fall as members of a rival Ivy League team. But here again was an issue of good faith in enforcement, and here again the test of institutional integrity, not the written terms of a rule.

The athletic directors, graduate managers and coaches will be the indispensable front line of any real reform, with the faculties and the presidents in next rank support. Both will be backed up by a very large public and alumni constituency, little heard from until now, but ready to battle for the right things if the issue can be clearly stated and understood.

That issue is the issue of the amateur cult. How prophetic the Carnegie Foundation in its historic and largely unheeded Bulletin Number 23:

"The proposal that the amateur convention in college sport be abolished is a counsel of defeat," the Foundation declared. "The abolition of the amateur code . . . not only will destroy the best that is now gained from college sport, but would bring with it a new set of evils that would be infinitely worse than any that now obtain."

The code has never been really abolished, but it has been sufficiently by-passed to bring many of the evils that were foreseen. It is the lesson of life that evils can be overcome, and education shares with religion and morality that obligation.

We have much to build upon. The great majority of the member institutions of this Association can be counted upon, I feel sure. Constructive consultation among the major athletic Conferences, following upon the Chicago meeting and this one, can end the unethical athletic scholarship racket and legalize the right kind of recruiting. In my judgment, the recent joint Army-Notre Dame announcement has been unfairly garbled and gossiped about. That statement was a forward step and it should receive the commendation that its straight-forwardness deserves, without a lot of silly speculation about who's afraid of whom.

Another season should see the restoration of prewar eligibility and participation regulations. That will be a big help toward a return to common sense.

The G. I. Bill-subsidized veteran is no real problem. As a group the veterans are serious-minded, increasingly adult, less and less interested in athletics now and later — a credit to the campus. They deserve the concessions which most colleges have made in providing special counseling courses, and housing, for example, at heavy costs which the Federal Government falls far short of reimbursing. The veteran deserves the breaks — but not in athletics. His subsidy is the equivalent of "money from home." It is not money from the college. Let him fight for the privilege of playing on the team as does any other student, upon the same terms and conditions, without any sentimental special favors.

Fifteen "Bowl" games are the "wrong way" to start the New Year, I submit. For one, I am hopeful that the better

colleges and Conferences will cut loose from that kind of competition. It is a far cry from the carefully conducted national tournaments and meets conducted by this Association immediately following the close of the various sports seasons.

The newspapers, the sportswriters and radio reporters can be counted upon, I firmly believe, to give strong support to a campaign for the best and no less, in college athletics. Their first assignment is to report the news; and such an effort would be news. If the press has been cynical, confused or careless in the matter of the amateur concept, it has reflected the cynicism and carelessness of the colleges. Despite occasional academic witch hunts and ignorance of the importance of academic freedom, the press of this country has respected the dignity and necessary disinterestedness of universities, has given generous aid to their high aims and has helped immeasurably to underwrite their integrity. The press and radio have built the enormous present public interest in intercollegiate athletics. They will help to salvage its soundness.

Under Article II, Section 3, of our constitution, the committee conducting any National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament or meet may reject any application for entry "to the end that the competition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved." By this authority, the Association can act at once to challenge conformances by member institutions with its code of amateurism. Due notice of intention so to act should be the mandate of this convention, I deeply believe and urge.

The real spade work must be done at home. The real work is where we live, in our own schools, large or small. The big crowds are too much blamed for the evil of overemphasis. I have served in a fine small state university, too, in a conference of small schools in most of which the gate receipts were insufficient to carry the full costs of a legitimate intercollegiate and intramural sports and physical education program and where the regular academic budget had to be drawn upon. The pressure to win at any cost and to cut the corners of the amateur code can be just as insistent there, and just as hard to resist.

The coaches and those immediately responsible for the management of our athletic programs must lead out in this effort. Just as the president of the university looks for improvement and leadership to those professionally qualified and responsible in any area of the academic program — in science or the humanities, for example — so he must do in athletics. But he must encourage and stand by those with the intelligence and courage to lead out. As a major spokes-

man to the alumni and the public, he can back them up where they need support the most.

More than this, he can pull the whole faculty, which has more power and security than any coach or president, into the picture. "Institutional control" should be "faculty control." Faculty athletic committees serve sometimes merely as complaisant stooges. Sometimes they are men not really representative of the true strength and character of the American college faculty. Too often they are not really responsible to the faculty as a whole. Isn't it peculiar that there is no real public distrust of higher education, except in the conduct of athletics which they too often regard as something apart from the main purpose of our institutions — on the wrong side of the tracks? To get them back on the campus is the problem. Given that assignment, made a real partner in that program, the faculty can work wonders.

This convention can help to start us all on the right road back. Organized higher education as a whole needs that help. There was a custom in one of the Western states, I recall, of asking the governor and the president of the state university each year on Washington's birthday to address the patients of the state mental hospital or asylum. This was a harder assignment for the governor than for the president, who was more accustomed to dealing with people of strange ideas and mental aberrations.

Beginning his patriotic address, the governor asked the rhetorical question, "Now why, my friends, are we here?" whereupon an inmate arose at the back of the room and answered, "We're here because we're not all there." Maybe that is a good reason for our being here as well. If we have strayed in athletics from sanity, if the stresses and strains have unbalanced us, it has been through no sinister intent. We are still sound and strong enough, I am confident, to prescribe our own psychotherapy.

I have spent no time in these remarks in a justification of intercollegiate athletics or a defense of their rightful place in our educational pattern, being, with you, a firm believer in their value. Despite the lesson of wartime selective service rejections, we have yet to develop in this country an adequate appreciation of physical recreation as an offset to the nervous stresses of modern society in the improvement of public health.

Plato saw that centuries ago when he said, "Games and physical training are not merely necessary to the health and development of the body, but to balance and correct intellectual pursuits." "The mere athlete," he warned, "is brutal or Philistine; the mere intellectual, unstable or spiritless; and the right education must tune the two strings of both body and mind to a perfect spiritual harmony."

Our intercollegiate contests which are sponsored by educational institutions exemplify this relationship and provide a powerful incentive toward healthful recreation, starting with the student and spreading into our whole society. The greater their public patronage, the more widely learned the lesson, provided that the emphasis is honestly educational.

Beyond this there is something that we prize: the shining lesson of sportsmanship; of "Friendship through contest" as it is carved high on the stadium tower of my own Alma Mater; of loyalty, shoulder-to-shoulder in the stands and on the team — loyalty to an institution and an ideal bigger and finer than ourselves, to the whole high purpose of your college or university and mine.

We have lived in these last years through a time of broken promises, of treaties betrayed, of dishonor and disappointment, of a desperate struggle that knew no rules, no mercy, no sportsmanship. How sorely we need a renewal of our faith in human honor.

In just such a time of weary disillusionment, following the First World War, the late John Galsworthy, that sensitive British writer and gentleman, said something that summarizes my plea today.

"Sport," he said, "which still keeps the flags of idealism flying, is perhaps the most saving grace in the world today — with its rules kept and regard for the adversary, whether the fight is going for or against."

It is a new summons, not only to the letter, but the spirit of sportsmanship that confronts us in these times.

ROUND TABLE MEETINGS

Tuesday Afternoon Sessions, January 7, 1947

A. LARGE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY GROUP

NORTON PRITCHETT, University of Virginia, Chairman

SUBJECTS:

ATHLETIC PROGRAMS FOR VETERANS
COL. W. O. THOMPSON, U.S.M.C.

POST-WAR ELIGIBILITY PROVISIONS
RALPH FUREY, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

THE GAMBLING PROBLEM
EARL YEOMANS, TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

THE CHAIRMAN: At the outset of this meeting I think it might be well to note that at the conclusion of each address opportunity will be given for questions from the floor or for further exploration of the matter under discussion by each speaker. I suggest, therefore, that you make note — mental or otherwise — of whatever may be said by the speaker that stimulates you to a question of that nature, and then we can go into a more complete discussion.

For our first speaker today, we have one who is thoroughly familiar with the subject which is unquestionably a matter of vital consideration to all of us because on every campus Navy and Army and Marine veterans are returning, and I doubt seriously that any of us claims to have the answer as to the best type of program for these men.

I consider it my particular privilege today in having with us to lead this discussion a man who for twenty-six years has been actively engaged in the Marine Corps, who was himself an all-conference center on the football team of North Dakota when he was in active varsity competition, who likewise participated in football, basketball, and baseball, and who has coached all of these sports. Of more especial interest to us is the fact that he was associated with a man well known to all of you, Colonel "Swede" Larson, and he is likewise his successor.

Recently, General Vandergrift was asked to send a speaker who could cover this particular topic, and he suggested none other than the Chief of the United States Marine Corps Special Services, and it is therefore my pleasure to introduce

to you Colonel W. O. Thompson, who will discuss this general matter of athletic participation of veterans.

COLONEL THOMPSON: A few months, or perhaps a year ago, I would not have been too concerned at the prospect of talking to a group of athletic directors and coaches. During that period, it was my good fortune to have been associated with many of your members in the Special Services organization of the Marine Corps.

These men, because of their background and interest, filled the bill perfectly, and were exactly what we needed in our organization. And it was largely because of their efforts and initiative that today Special Services is on a very firm basis in the Corps. These men were lieutenant colonels, majors, captains, and some non-commissioned officers, and as such I am afraid I was probably a little high-handed in my dealings with them at times. I say that now because in corresponding with many of them who are now civilians, I discovered that they sign their names followed by many imposing letters, indicating a doctor of this, or a doctor of that — all of which has me a little bit worried now.

As a second lieutenant, I was promoting a smoker, and in the course of preparation made out a list of medical supplies I figured I would need at the ringside. I took this list to the sick bay and presented it to the doctor in charge — a Commander in the Navy, who I thought was a friend of mine. He looked at the list and then proceeded to stand me at attention and lecture me for at least ten minutes on what he thought of any line officer presuming to tell a doctor anything pertaining to the medical profession.

I have been in awe of doctors ever since, and now regret that while in college I devoted so much time to the study of shower baths and recess. From this experience, I most certainly should know better than to presume to tell a man of letters anything concerning his profession.

However, I should like to give you a brief outline of our present organization of Special Services in the Marine Corps.

Prior to the war, Special Services, as such, did not exist in the Corps, although we have always had what we like to call an Athletic and Recreation Program. But too often the junior officer in a unit was assigned as the Athletic Officer merely because he had had some prior experience as a participant — probably a football or basketball player with no particular administrative ability — and he was given little, if any, assistance.

Realizing this fact, and in order to insure an adequate coordinated supervised program, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, in February, 1945, reorganized certain related activities in the Personnel Department under a Special Ser-

vices Branch. Included in the Branch are three Divisions:

The Post Exchange Division, which has cognizance of all Post Exchange activities in the Corps, which activities provide practically all the funds to promote our program.

The Rehabilitation Division, charged with the mission of assuring that Marines are familiar with all their rights and benefits as veterans, and are assisted in readjusting themselves to civilian life.

The Welfare Division, composed of five Sections: Recreation, Education, Personal Affairs, Athletics, and Supply, the Supply Section having no connection with Quartermaster supply functions, but charged with supplying the materials needed for the activities of the other four Sections in the Welfare Division.

The basic mission of Special Services is to bring to the individual Marine and to his dependents, where appropriate, all non-military services affecting his general welfare, which the Marine Corps can in any way provide. Both the Army and Navy have programs very similar to our Special Services, and through their fine cooperation we were able to train our officers and enlisted men in their schools to carry out these duties.

The prerequisite for personnel selected for assignment to Special Services was his military training and experience, his demonstrated qualities of leadership, and his interest in the individual Marine and his problems. We looked for a background of active participation in athletics or experience in coaching and physical education. He should also have the necessary cultural and educational background to equip him for supervision of entertainment and musical programs.

Above all, our personnel had to have initiative, organizational ability, and an understanding of and sympathy with the welfare problems of the enlisted personnel. Considering these qualifications, it can readily be seen how the members of your organizations fitted so perfectly into our Special Services.

This afternoon I hope to present to you a few ideas on the importance of fitting athletics into a college curriculum for the benefit of veterans, based on what I believe the veterans will expect because of their experiences while in the service.

I shall not consider varsity sports, the varsity player, or a student majoring in physical education. No one will deny the prominent role varsity sports takes in any well-rounded athletic program. However, in general, this phase of the program seems to be doing all right. I believe the number of students at colleges and universities who directly benefit to any considerable extent by its existence is in many cases somewhat overestimated.

The great tendency among Americans to limit themselves to the role of spectator sportsmen is not being encouraged in the Marine Corps, and our program is particularly interested in the man who is not of varsity caliber — and we aim to take the necessary steps to arouse his interest and participation in competitive sports.

The type of sports program which will bring the greatest benefit to the mass of the student body is a comprehensive, well-organized, and well-financed independent intramural program. This program must be comprehensive in that it offers the widest variety of sports for the greatest number of participating students, allowing each to exercise and develop his own particular skills.

This program must be well-organized to the extent of maintaining a competent administrative and coaching staff, insuring that proper stimulus is given to the natural competitive spirit of the participants, and providing adequate facilities for the program.

I realize that providing adequate facilities for all these activities is a difficult problem. Gymnasiums, courts, and playing fields which met the demands placed upon them before the war are today totally inadequate. New facilities must be provided, financed either by appropriated funds, or from the profits from the big paying football and basketball clubs. Money must be spent in increasing amounts for intramural sports.

The normal desire of the average individual to participate in organized sports reaches its height in the veteran in American schools today. It is not difficult to find the reason for this increasing desire to participate in competitive sports. You will find that the veterans who are in your schools today and the ones who will be coming out of the service to continue their education tomorrow are men who have been exposed to and are well educated in athletic competition.

During the war, it was found that the average Marine recruit had, prior to his entering the service, little opportunity to take part in any form of competitive sports. This often resulted in a lack of coordination and confidence, which are essential in the makeup of a good military man.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps, recognizing the need for individual participation in all sports as a form of recreation, as a means of promoting esprit within the Corps, and to attain physical conditioning and develop leadership and confidence, promulgated an Athletic Program with the Corps.

This athletic policy stresses sports for all hands, and is similar to the program undertaken by all the military services. The Army, Navy, and Coast Guard are all giving

every encouragement to individual participation, and these programs are producing men accustomed to the best in athletic planning and facilities. These veterans in your schools are going to expect the same consideration from you in providing opportunities for them to participate in some form of sports.

The sports program is organized upward from the lowest possible echelon — from intra-squad and platoon competition to battalion and division teams, and finally up to national championships or all-Marine Corps tournaments sponsored by Marine Corps Headquarters in Washington.

The Marine Corps Athletic Program has drawn its encouragement from the top level downward. The interest and support of the top level command is absolutely essential to insure the success of any sports program — whether it be civilian or military.

After we were able to provide trained officers and enlisted men for all of our units and a coordinating section in our Headquarters in Washington, our Athletic Program grew along the following lines:

The Athletic Program is, first of all, a function of command and the commanding officer of each unit is charged with the responsibility of establishing and executing an active sports program for all hands. Units down to battalion level are required to organize councils and committees to carry out the planning and supervision of the program for the unit.

The Administrative Council, consisting of a commanding officer, the operations officer, the supply officer, and the special services officer of the unit, determine the athletic policy for the organization. Functioning in an administrative capacity, this Council makes decisions and issues directives on such matters as time allocated for athletics, the procurement of equipment, facilities available and required, and funds.

Another group, the Athletic Council, is composed of the athletic officers from each subordinate unit of a command. It is the mission of this Council to carry out the policy determined by the Administrative Council, arrange a detailed program, form leagues, schedule games, provide and designate officials, and maintain facilities for the various events.

Each battalion forms sports committees of enlisted personnel, representing units down to and including platoon level. Each representative on this committee is the acting athletic non-commissioned officer for his unit. In conjunction with team captains, it is this representative's duty to see that his team meets game schedules, carries out practices, and cares for its equipment.

Above all else, this is an intramural sports program, with

a mission of planning sports programs in all sports to include all individuals.

Competition being a relative term, leagues and tournaments are organized for each echelon or command. That is, platoons versus platoons, companies versus companies, and so forth, finally pyramiding up to the division or post championship.

In order to provide further incentive for the program, prizes for individuals and teams in the form of certificates, medallions, and ribbons for individuals and plaques and trophies for teams, are encouraged. In every instance these prizes are presented at a ceremony in which the entire command participates. The funds to carry out this program at the unit level are provided from the organization recreation funds. These funds are derived almost entirely from the profits of the unit's post exchange, and are maintained at all times for the benefit of the men of the command.

To encourage keener competition and recognition for the more proficient individuals in various sports, district play-offs are held annually, when feasible, in all sports, and these tournaments are conducted under the direction and supervision of Headquarters, Marine Corps.

Winners in each district go to East and West Coast play-offs and finally to the all-Marine Corps championships. This fall, such tournaments were conducted in tennis and golf. In addition, the Commandant has stated that the Marine Corps will sponsor, when practicable, an all-Marine Corps team to represent the Corps in competition with other service and civilian teams.

Further, teams or individuals who have demonstrated outstanding ability in some sport are entered in National A.A.U. tournaments and other competition on a country-wide level. Along this line, the boxing team from Cherry Point was co-champion with the University of Hawaii in the National A.A.U. Golden Gloves Tournament held in Boston last fall. And last spring, we entered four basketball teams in the National A.A.U. Basketball Tournament held in Denver.

In telling you a little of how we have organized our Athletic Program I have hoped to give you some idea of the importance which we in the military place on this phase in daily training. It is considered a basic part of the training that every man receives while he is in the service. Athletics are just as much a part of on-duty training as running the bayonet course or peeling potatoes.

I feel that when a veteran leaves the service and returns to a college or university as a civilian, he will retain much of that love for competitive sports which we have tried to stimulate during his period in the service.

When he enters a school, the problem of satisfying his desire for athletics is in your hands. What I have told you about our organization works well for the military, but it will find quite a varied analogy of application in the case of schools.

The following few suggestions are made on the basis of our experiences with these men — the veterans — while they were still in the service:

Successful athletic programs for veterans, as for most college groups, work best when beamed at mass participation.

Intramural competition needs its own separate direction and source of funds. It should not be placed in a subordinate and dependent position to varsity sports.

The widest possible variety of sports should be offered to appeal to practically any individual desire.

In addition to adequate facilities, a competent coaching staff for every event proposed must be organized. Along this line, I should like to say that the mere fact that a man is an outstanding athlete does not make him a competent coach. Besides the knowledge of the game, he must possess ability as an administrator and teacher. In this particular, I believe you will find a surprisingly large number of veterans who possess a considerable amount of experience in one or more sports. These men, because of their experience and the fact that they are more mature than the average student, can effectively be utilized in promoting an intramural program; no means of publicity should be overlooked, and I believe it would most certainly be feasible to tie this publicity in with the Journalism Department in the form of practical work.

Competent officiating is absolutely essential to insure the success of the program, and along this line I cannot recommend to highly that schools for officials be organized.

We know the dividends that athletics pay in physically and mentally fit Marines, and I believe that if your councils will give careful consideration to the planning of intramural athletic programs in your institutions, you will reap the same dividends in eager and alert students.

This type of intramural program, stressing individual participation in varied sports, can, I believe, easily be worked into the college curriculum under the Physical Education Department, with the students performing most of the work — and it can be further tied in to the Journalism Department for publicity.

For discussion purposes, I have outlined an organization to develop and administer an intramural program in your college or university. I realize that local conditions may make parts of this plan impractical. However, in the main,

it should be suitable for any institution of higher learning.

The success of any program depends on careful planning and able administration. An intramural athletic program is no exception. Logically, the step to be taken first is planning. A committee of the highest ranking officials should be formed to draft plans and establish policies that will carry the full authority of the school. A suggested name for this committee is "Intramural Athletic Policy Committee." The membership should include the school president, heads of all departments, the athletic director, and the treasurer of the intramural fund.

The question arises as to why the head of the English Department, for instance, should be on this committee. My answer is: First, it establishes his interest and actual participation in a recognized, eminently worth-while program for the majority of the students. And secondly, it gives prestige and authority to the committee.

This committee should establish all matters of policy and over-all planning for the intramural program, such as: a. sports to be sponsored; b. tournaments; c. prizes; d. equipment; e. funds to be expended.

The Intramural Athletic Policy Committee sets up the broad outline for the intramural program. In order to translate this outline into a working plan, another committee is suggested. This committee could be called the "Intramural Executive Committee." The members of this committee should include the various faculty members sponsoring the particular sport, the athletic director, a publicity representative, and the treasurer of the intramural fund.

Please note that I have suggested in the membership, "Faculty members sponsoring the sport." The success of the intramural program will depend to a great extent on the interest and initiative of the persons in general charge of each sport sponsored. I am sure that from among the faculty you will find a former varsity player or rabid amateur interested and willing to assume the leadership of one of the sports on your program. Find that individual, and let him organize the sport he is qualified to handle.

To return to the "Executive Committee." I believe that this committee should draft detailed plans to include: a. area or facility to be used for each sport; b. time for practice; c. schedule of contests for each sport; d. play-off details; e. officials for each contest; f. publicity; g. allocate funds and equipment for each sport; h. publish rules of play.

To complete the chain of administration, I suggest that a committee be formed for each sport called the "Intramural Basketball Committee," for example. This committee should be headed by the faculty supervisor in charge of the sport and should include all coaches, team captains, and managers.

This committee should coordinate practice schedules, stimulate sports interest, and formulate recommendations to be presented to the Executive Committee.

It will be noted that this plan for the intramural program calls for the voluntary assistance of a large number of faculty members as well as the members of the various teams. I feel that this is essential to insure the full success of the program. It appears to me that it naturally follows that the more people that are interested in the program, the greater is the opportunity for success.

A point to remember about the veteran is that he is exactly the same sort of individual as the non-veteran student, and should be treated as such, and any attempt to segregate him will, I am sure, be resented. His greater experiences should form a definite aid in administering the intramural program as a manager, coach, or team member.

I should like to leave you with this one thought — whatever your program may be, do not try to shove mass calisthenics down a veteran's throat except as a warmup exercise for participation in some sport.

THE CHAIRMAN: We thank you, Colonel Thompson, for taking time out of your busy official program to meet with us and discuss this important matter.

It seems to me, as I listened to your address, that you covered this subject very comprehensively. In fact, it seems that you covered it so well that questions are unnecessary.

Our next speaker is well known to you, and he is going to discuss "Intercollegiate Eligibility Provisions." There is no word necessary from me in introducing this general subject, so without any further ado I will introduce Mr. Ralph Furey, of Columbia.

RALPH FUREY: The topic "Intercollegiate Eligibility Provisions" on our program lists me as making a talk on the general subject.

When I accepted the assignment I did it first with the proviso that it would not be a talk, but rather a discussion, with everybody participating. Secondly, I asked that Mr. McCarter of Dartmouth, who is Chairman of the Eastern College Athletic Conference Eligibility Committee, work with me on this program and assist not only in the preparation of the data, but also in the discussion which we hope will take place very shortly.

Let us review for a brief minute the background of this problem, and the situation that hit us during the war. When the war started, the colleges were, of course, denuded, and we were faced with the question of "Could athletics carry on, or not?" A great many of our people decided that inter-

collegiate athletics could not carry on; and, of course, abandoned them. Some of the rest of us decided that if athletics were important in peacetime they were doubly important in time of war, and regardless of what would happen, we should carry on — do the best we could with even the small amount of students that it looked to us at that moment we would have in the institutions.

At that crucial moment, one branch of the armed forces — the Navy — decided to throw in with intercollegiate athletics and, in the opinion of a great many people in the intercollegiate program, actually saved the program, so that what we had was a reasonably small number of civilians and, within a short period of time — just when things got particularly tough — a reasonably large number of trainees.

Now, the civilians that we had were going fast. They weren't lasting very long. There weren't very many of them. One particular institution had at this time less than 100 civilian male students registered there — and it is a college that at normal times had a registration of 1000.

We improvised. We, first of all, abandoned our freshman rule. We abandoned the transfer rule. We abandoned, in a great many cases, the degree rule, and as soon as the trainees were assigned to our institutions we abandoned all rules except those of scholastic eligibility. In other words, a trainee who was in your institution could compete, regardless of any other factors, as long as he was scholastically qualified.

Under that setup we had pretty good athletics. Not sensational, but good. It was even competition. A great many of us who had feared the freshman's being thrown into competition with older fellows found out that we had, perhaps, underestimated the freshman. We had underestimated the American boy in athletics, just as our enemy found out they had underestimated them in war. He did a pretty good job against other fellows who were in his comparable age group and in his comparable experience group.

Under that setup with athletics for all — and during that war period, it was, gentlemen, athletics for all — I think per student we had more people taking part than even before or after the war — there was even more competition. Everybody got a chance, either on the varsity or the other teams.

Then, the war ended. While the war was drawing to a close, of course, the colleges started to get more and more students. Men started to get their discharges, and others had medical discharges. Civilian students kept pushing up, and trainees kept at an even peak, and our colleges started to get stronger and stronger athletically, and last year did a very good job.

After V-J Day there was a tremendous influx of students,

and here we were with huge groups of students cramming our colleges to the very doors — crowding it like the educational institutions of the United States have never been before in their history, and perhaps, in spite of what the education optimists say, will never be again in the history of education.

And during this period of course — the period of the last year — we have thought about the problems of the switch from war to peace and, of course, have looked ahead to the question which is before us today of post-war adjustments. What to do? Here we were with a full program, more students than we ever had before. More men were out for teams of all types than we ever had before — and what were we going to do about it?

We have done several things — mostly in Conferences. Groups have met and formed rules and regulations which we hope will take us over this interim period. And some of them, in the opinion of some of us, were good, and some of them were bad.

There are (to list the problems just briefly):

1. The question of the freshman competing.
2. The question of the G. I. freshman competing, because some of the Conferences have treated those two different types of freshmen differently.
3. The question of the civilian transfer.
4. The question of the G. I. transfer, the G. I. out of college who has been out of some other institution, either as a civilian or trainee, before he came back.
5. The question of acceleration, with the degree entering into the picture. In most Conferences the man is ineligible when he gets his undergraduate degree. But the question was raised as to whether or not a boy who had accelerated during this period and who got his degree in two-and-a-half and three years could compete.
6. The question of wartime competition came into the picture. For example, some Conferences ruled a man who competed as a trainee and who had represented an institution as a trainee has not competed during that period. Others ruled the other way — competition was competition whether in uniform or not.

All of these problems, as I say, have hit us, and were met by the various Conferences with various rulings during this interim period. And all of those rulings have been either reviewed during this current two-month period or are in the process of being reviewed, I am informed, after these N.C.-A.A. meetings.

Now, I hope that a little later there will be some discussion on the floor, and perhaps some comment from people in various Conferences around the country in regard to their

eligibility rulings and reasons therefore. I don't attempt to talk at this particular moment for anybody except the Eastern College Athletic Conference, of which Asa Bushnell is the Chairman, and which involves, with its affiliates, approximately ninety institutions and which, at its recent meetings in mid-December, ruled that we would go back to complete pre-war eligibility rules as of the fall of 1947.

Briefly, those rules are that all freshmen, whether civilian or G. I., will come under the freshman rule. All transfer students, whether civilian or G. I., will be transfers and will be held to the normal residence transfer rule of one year before they can compete.

We have also ruled that we go back to the pre-war ruling that a man who has an undergraduate degree can no longer represent his institution, whether or not he got it by acceleration. Now, the thing is not completely rigid. We have left one loophole. We have appointed an Eligibility Committee, and it will rule on so-called hardship cases, which have to be presented to that Committee in a normal manner. For example, in a particular institution, if they think they have a case where an injustice is being done because of certain facts, they are privileged to present those facts to the Committee, and that Committee will take the case under consideration and make a ruling.

While the Committee has not even been appointed, and has, therefore, not had a meeting, there still have been some informal cases talked over and I will just mention two of them, because they raised problems that may be common to other parts of the country.

One of them is: What happens to the men who attend the so-called — as we have called them in New York State — Dewey Colleges that have been established? There are three such institutions, one at Sampson, a big naval base, one at Champlain, and one at Mohawk. There were, I think, approximately 10,000 G. I. students unable to get into other institutions in this area and who are taking a two-year program, which would be similar to a junior college program, and the colleges of New York State are expected to absorb those students at the end of their two years if there is room for them and if they show the necessary competence to do college work.

The question immediately arises as to those students who could not be accepted in colleges because there was no room and who attended these institutions — are they immediately eligible or held to normal rules?

The State of Pennsylvania has a number of institutions that are full to overflow. For example, the State College of Pennsylvania has not been able to take any freshmen this year. The freshmen who would normally have gone to Penn

State and been accepted by its Admissions Office under normal standards have been assigned temporarily, for a period of one year, to various institutions set up around the state, and the thought is they will be accepted then at Penn State in one year.

The question immediately arises — Are those men immediately eligible? Are they sub-students at Penn State for this year, or must they establish residence?

Those are some of the things that will come up for consideration and I am sure cases of this type will come up in most states, and perhaps in every Conference represented at this meeting today.

Gentlemen, all I have attempted to do is to outline a problem, and I wonder if now, with the situation what it is, with the President's proclamation with regard to hostilities ending having come out before this meeting, with the colleges crammed fuller than ever before with students, with the more active participation in athletics, whether or not we can't break off right here with perhaps a little discussion on problems, with the stress on representatives from other parts of the country presenting perhaps their thoughts on this matter or perhaps some others that I haven't touched on.

In my opinion, the situation clearly points to a quick and rapid resumption of pre-war rules. Is there any comment or thought on this thing?

Would you like to say something about what you fellows are doing out on the Pacific Coast?

COMMISSIONER VICTOR SCHMIDT, Pacific Coast Conference: Yes, I would like to. We commenced to pay some attention to the veteran problem before we really had any veterans. In December, 1940, as soon as the Selective Service Act was passed, we adopted legislation to the effect that no absence from the campus by any student inducted into the armed forces, and no competition by any student while a member of a service team, should be counted. In other words, with respect to any question of eligibility, we in effect took the period of service out of the man's continuity in his college career.

That applied to freshman rules as well as to other matters. In other words, if a man had had one semester of his freshman year and had been inducted, when he returned after three or four years, he would be entitled to the balance of freshman competition.

Subsequently, we adopted rules regarding trainees who were assigned for duty to the various institutions by the armed services. With respect to those, we provided that the uniform in effect was a cloak which covered him to the extent that he would not be charged with any competition during that period, and we also permitted any trainee assigned to such institution to be eligible for intercollegiate activity by virtue of that fact alone; as long as the assigning military entity had permitted him to remain there, he was permitted to compete in intercollegiate athletics.

As far as the veterans were concerned, we adopted several special rules. In one case, for example, we do not charge a veteran with a

transfer penalty on his first registration at a collegiate institution subsequent to discharge. In other words, after he is discharged if he enters one of our institutions in the first instance, he is not subject to the one-year residence or transfer penalty. In that case we also permit him to compete, irrespective of his academic record during the term, semester, or quarter immediately preceding his induction. We considered that the average student during the period or term immediately preceding his induction was under such psychological pressure that he may not have been able to do a normal amount of work or the normal character of his work. And while our usual rules require that a competitor must have passed in a certain number of hours in his last semester or residence, we waived that requirement on behalf of the veterans on their first registration subsequent to their discharge.

We also permitted a veteran who had completed his freshman competition, but who would normally not be eligible for varsity competition because he had met the academic requirements in respect to the number of hours he had earned, to engage in varsity competition.

We also, for an interim period, have permitted returning veterans to count toward the required number of hours carried in order to be eligible for competition, hours which they carried for grade, and which examination was a refresher or review type. That was merely a temporary rule, and was in effect only for this period, and will go out of effect, as I recall, in June of this year.

We have waived, of course, all of these rules up to January 1, 1948. At that time the waiving of all those rules will end, but we have saved the situation for such veterans who may, for some reason or other, have had their discharge delayed or who perhaps may be hospitalized and not able to register in an institution within a reasonable period following their separation from active duty.

We have one provision that any veteran who registers at a member institution after January 1, 1948, that registration being his first registration subsequent to his discharge, shall, if he was in the service prior to August 15, 1945 — that is, during the period of the "shooting war," be entitled to all the benefits all the other veterans were entitled to upon application for admission.

I think that covers our special regulations covering veterans.

MR. FUREY: Is there anybody here from either the South or the Southeast Conference who would like to comment.

COL. WM. COUPER, Virginia Military Institute: We don't have any problems that I know of in the Southern Conference. I think we have solved them. I could detail what we have done, but that is history, and they are not very complicated. They are a little more extensive than Schmidt announced, in general, though.

Their idea was that a man who is inducted into the service should be granted additional time, depending upon his length of service, and that is restricted to the "shooting war;" V-J Day stopped it.

He may also participate immediately upon coming back and entering a college; even though it is not his original college he would participate at once in the college of matriculation, but if he shifts again he is out.

The one year rule applies.

Now, that pretty nearly takes care of the situation. The returning man can't go back to his academic work. We found that was almost impossible. Because of the accelerated program he starts, as far as the academic program is concerned, as a freshman. But from that time on, the academic rule counts.

In the Southern Conference, we did not stop the freshman rule as quickly as in the others. The agreement was at that time June, 1948,

so we have another year to go under the freshman participation agreement, and I think if the meeting had been held a little later we would have stopped it last year. But not having stopped it, we felt it would not be proper to swap horses in mid-stream.

I believe that takes care of all the special rules regarding veterans. If there are any others, I should be very glad to answer questions on them.

MR. FUREY: In addition to freshmen, does that date not apply to the G. I. Transfers — June, 1948?

COL. COUPER: No. The G. I. transfer would depend upon his service, and that will be for as long as the G. I. Bill will permit them to go. This will apply to men eligible under Public 16 and Public 46, and we saw no reason why that should stop after 1946 if the government sees fit to keep those men in longer. But these men must be men having gone in prior to V-J Day. I think they will all be out by June of next year.

MR. FUREY: Then from the practical point of view, from June, 1948 forward you will completely resume prewar rules?

COL. COUPER: Absolutely, except if there is an unusual or odd case.

ASA BUSHNELL, Eastern College Athletic Conference: Up to that date then, all freshmen are eligible, whether veterans or non-veterans.

MR. SCHMIDT: Perhaps I should clarify that we are going back to the freshman rule in respect to civilians and those men not veterans at the end of the current academic year.

COL. COUPER: We are about a year out of line on that.

MR. FUREY: Is there any other comment from any other part of the country on eligibility procedure? Is there any comment from the Big Nine?

RALPH W. AIGLER, University of Michigan: I know there are others here who could speak for our organization as well as I can. We have already resumed prewar eligibility rules, with certain few exceptions.

When I say prewar rules, I mean particularly the one-year rule as applied to freshmen, the one-year rule as applied to transfers, the rule with reference to academic standing (which provides that nobody is eligible to compete on our intercollegiate teams who is delinquent in any of our studies unless, having incurred such delinquency, has removed it or done one full year of clear work and has been duly reinstated), and finally, the rule with reference to graduate students not being eligible.

Now, I said there are certain minor exceptions. There is no exception with reference to the freshman rule. There is still a small area of exception with reference to transfer students; particularly with reference to ex-servicemen. That will be fully reinstated on the first of March.

At the meeting of our Conference held in December, that question was discussed, and there was a difference of opinion. There were some of us — and I was one of them — who thought that we should go back to prewar rules immediately. There were others who thought, with reference to ex-servicemen, that the transfer rule should not be reinstated until the end of this college year. And as happens so often when there are differences of opinion, there was a compromise, and

the first of March was agreed upon. After the first of March, every transfer student, whether a civilian or a veteran, will have to put in his one full year of residence and completely finish one full year of college work.

Now, with reference to graduate students — students who have received their degrees. We have, as I said, restored our prewar rule that students with their degrees or who are eligible for degrees are no longer eligible. We have still these exceptions: in the case of those who followed an accelerated course, they may have an extended period of competition not to exceed one year, if the Conference Eligibility Committee considering the facts of the case thinks that the young man deserves it.

Back of that, of course, is this: under normal conditions, about 45 months elapsed from the time a young man enrolls for a four-year college course until he gets his degree. Counting out his freshman year, he thus gets his opportunity for three years of varsity competition. Many of these young men during the war period followed an accelerated program and became eligible for their degrees in about 32 months, and didn't have an opportunity of getting in their full course of normal intercollegiate competition. So we permit for those a possible additional year of competition despite the fact that they had received or were eligible for a degree.

Now, as Chairman of the Eligibility Committee of our Conference, I have had occasion with my associates to pass on literally scores of such cases. What we try to do is work out a just ruling on individual cases as they are presented. If it appears to us that the young man who has received his degree is enrolling as a graduate student solely or primarily for the simple purpose of getting another year of competition, his application will be denied. But if we feel he is a legitimate graduate student of whatever school it might be, we, in instances, have allowed an additional year of competition.

The second exception in the case of those with degrees has to do with those who can and do become eligible for their degrees by counting toward that degree credits for military service. As you know, a good many institutions have allowed fifteen hours, and in some instances more, merely on the basis of having been in the service.

Then, there have been some others in the service units assigned to colleges. For instance, the V-12 program included men who had no desire to take the technical courses in that program — meteorology, or navigation, and so on, and we have allowed them a period of additional competition measured by the length of time that will enable them to substitute for those hours credited to them through courses not of their own choice hours they will have credited in courses of their own choice.

Perhaps I should have said, in connection with the transfer rule, one other very minor exception that applies only to very few cases, and it comes to my mind in mentioning these young men who had been in the V-12 and other similar programs. Quite a number of young men were transferred from, say, Wisconsin to Michigan for their V-12 programs. Almost without exception those men have gone back to their original college when they came out of service — to the institution from which the Navy had transferred them. And we have provided, in our Conference, that such a student, going back to his institution which was his institution of original choice, should be immediately eligible upon his return there without being treated as a transfer student.

I think that covers our situation. To sum it all up, we are back on prewar rules, with those comparatively minor exceptions to which I have specifically referred.

WILLIAM McCARTER, Dartmouth College: I don't think much

more comment is necessary from me. I think the situation has been pretty well covered. We have inherited an amateur code, rightly or wrongly — I think rightly — which we try to adhere to, all of us.

This is a little more in the province of the meeting yesterday and the meeting tomorrow than it is of the meeting today. But in the last analysis it seems to me it comes down to your faith in your opponents admission system, his academic standards, in the integrity of the financial aid officer of the institution, and in the proposals of Conferences before the National Association tomorrow with respect to amateurism.

In addition to that, we have, broadly speaking, a set of rules on eligibility — technical rules that we are all familiar with — which we have discussed today and many times before. They have good reasons for being — the freshman rule, the one-year transfer rule, the graduate rule, and so forth — and there were excellent reasons, which you know of, for their establishment. And we are returning, after an emergency period, to the reacceptance of those rules which, if they were good before, are good again.

The only question that comes up is a technical one of just when we shall return to each special rule, and what we will do. The general feeling in the East and, I judge, in all the Conferences, has been "the sooner we can get back to our prewar rules the better off we will be," and most Conferences are taking care of it by a complete return to rules at the earliest possible date, with a special committee set up to take care of so-called hardship cases. What we are seeking in our eligibility rules seem to me to have two phases. First, we seek an evenness of competition, and that depends upon the Conference ruling for itself alone because by and large the competition is within the Conference or district or group or area. It doesn't make any difference in New England what they are doing on the Pacific Coast, even though there may be a game to be played with Southern California some time, as by and large the area is going to stay self-contained.

The other item we sometimes lose sight of, I think, is the benefit to the boy himself. We have to take care of the student. Therefore we have set up the so-called Eligibility or Hardship Committees to remove inequities — to take care of the boy who, for one reason or another, is out of line with the stereotyped standard rules. It seems to me the whole country, according to reports that Mr. Furey has gathered, is pretty much in line. There is very little variation in the different areas in our standards of eligibility and our desire to return to those standards as far as these specific picayune but very necessary rulings are concerned.

COL. COUPER: Suppose you had the case of a man coming back to you from service and he lacked one course which he thought he'd like to make up which was not available at your institution, and he went for a summer course at another institution and then came back to you. Would he be a transfer?

MR. McCARTER: My impression is that once an ex-college man — once a Siwash man, always a Siwash man — and what he does in between is merely a temporary lapse from the faith. If he returns to his original college he is not a transfer.

COL. COUPER: In between the time of his coming out of the service and coming to you next fall, he attends some other place for some course he wants and couldn't get in your institution, and he picks up some credits at this summer school and then comes to you at the fall semester. Is that a transfer?

MR. McCARTER: I think the institution would have to decide that itself.

COL. COUPER: I think so too but I wanted to get your point.

MR. FUREY: I am sure there are a great many students, even in normal times — forgetting the war — want particular courses during a summer session and get permission to take a course in a summer session, and receive full academic credit for it, and if the same procedure is approached, I am sure it would be perfectly all right. But according to the rules we have accepted in our Eastern Conference, if he matriculated for a full summer term, which we have in this part of the country — he would then become a transfer student, and would then have to have a full year of residence after transfer to become eligible.

Gentlemen, these meetings rarely decide anything. We talk, and we try to find an area of agreement. Now I wonder if in conclusion, just to see whether or not we have arrived at any conclusion, we couldn't have a show of hands on a few of the main points we have discussed today?

First, I wonder if I could ask how many people here believe we should get back to the freshman rule for civilians at the earliest possible moment, let's say as of the fall of 1947. How many agree with that? (Approximately three-quarters.) How many would oppose that? (None.)

Let me put the same question for the G. I. freshman. How many would agree we go back next fall to the freshman rule for the G. I. who is coming in as a freshman? (Less than half.) How many would oppose that? (One.)

How many would agree that we should put in the transfer rule — the one-year residence rule — for civilians starting next fall. (Approximately half.) Any opposed? (None.)

How about the one-year residence rule starting next fall for the G. I. transfer? (Approximately one-quarter.) How many opposed? In other words, how many believe the G. I. should be eligible immediately provided he served during the "shooting war?" (Four.)

How many men believe that a graduate student — in other words a student who has a degree whether or not he got it through an accelerated course — should be ineligible to compete? (Approximately half.)

How many believe that a graduate student should not compete — the same question, but we provide a Hardship Committee which will take up special cases as has been mentioned several times? (Approximately half.)

One final question. How many men here would favor an iron-clad non-transfer rule as opposed to the one-year residence rule. In other words, if you competed in football at a particular institution and transferred, you can never compete in football at that second institution.

COL. COUPER: We have never gone away from it.

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Harvard University: We used to have a rule that if a boy played at some other institution, that he could then never play for us.

MR. BUSHNELL: But after a one-year residence he could play in some other sport that he hadn't participated in at the other institution, is that right?

MR. BINGHAM: That's right.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you Ralph Furey and Bill McCarter.

In dealing with the subject the next speaker will cover we may find ourselves in difficulty, but we should not try to sidestep it because

we are going to find ourselves in a desperate situation if we can't solve the problem. It is my privilege to introduce to you Earl Yeomans, of Temple University, who will discuss "The Gambling Problem."

EARL YEOMANS: In presenting the topic for discussion, I want to emphasize the fact that my remarks will be purely for the purposes of stimulating discussion, and under no conditions do I feel that I have the answers to the problem being considered.

It seems to me that the factor we are all concerned with is "How can gambling be eliminated or controlled to a minimum and the influence it is exerting over sports be banished?"

The problem resolves itself, so it seems, into two parts: (A) legislation and enforcement of new and existing laws; (B) education through all channels — the press, the radio, and public opinion of the evils pertaining thereto as well as the education of the youth of the country to the highest ideals of sportsmanship and clean, honest, moral living.

Education should also be so directed as to make social outcasts of the so-called gamblers rather than "big shots" accepted in many walks of life as persons of some importance.

War, and its outgrowth resulting in the breakdown of the moral fibers of the citizenry leading to juvenile delinquency, crimes of passion, and an easy-going attitude towards the higher ideals of life, along with increased monies available to many groups, has always lead to increased problems in so far as gambling, particularly with relation to sports, is concerned. The period following the Civil War found sports of all kinds invaded by gamblers and a national scandal practically resulted from this influence.

Again, after World War I the problem was keenly felt, and among other iniquities the baseball scandal resulted. Today, in fact for the past four or five years, gambling has been so much on the upgrade as to overshadow any previous periods in our country's history. The reasons are rather apparent — big wages, black markets, rationing — leading to a changing conscience in many individuals. The breakdown in morals and actions that is ever an aftermath of war, along with the desire for easy money, are some of the contributing factors.

The present condition is critical and dangerous; that no one will deny. It is dangerous both from a practical as well as a moral viewpoint — practical because the very foundation of our sports structure is threatened by the attempt to fix contests, and moral because of the effect on the thinking and behavior of our youth and citizens.

Perhaps one should make a distinction between amateur and professional gamblers. The amateur gamblers, and human nature being what it is, they will always be with us, are those who in my thinking do no harm to anyone but themselves when they make some small wager and either lose or win an insignificant sum.

Professional gamblers are those who should not be classed as gamblers, because they attempt to see to it that they do not lose. In other words, they bet only on a sure thing.

Ed Pollack, Sports Editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, recently called the attention of the public to the evils to be encountered from this group in an editorial in which he pointed out the means taken by these individuals to protect themselves from suffering losses.

In my opening statement I stated that the problem resolved itself into two parts, legislation and education. All of us are aware of the difficulties involved in trying to curb this or any other activity purely by legislation. However, legislation properly enforced can and will play a major part in its solution.

Those of you who read the article in the Reader's Digest for January entitled "The Maddest Man in Michigan," will agree that enforcement of legislation can play a vital part in cleaning out those who would corrupt our government or our sports. The article describes how the newly-elected Governor of Michigan waged a one-man war on grafting state officials and the men who bribe them. He got results that really challenge the imagination.

You will agree that the proper enforcement of existing legislation in all cities and states would go a long way in eliminating the parasites who infest the sporting picture, but I believe that new, stringent federal laws should be enacted to further aid in the solution, provided, of course, the laws are properly enforced.

In Philadelphia, a public relations expert, Charles Hoban, a graduate of St. Joseph's College, suggested to me the possibility of the formation of a Clean Sports Foundation to eliminate the danger of organized gambling making further inroads into amateur and professional sports.

I present his plan for your consideration:

"The Foundation's membership should be made up of all agencies interested in sports, both amateur and professional, namely, the A.A.U., the N.C.A.A., the Boy Scouts, the American Sports Institute, Organized Baseball, Football, Basketball, and Ice Hockey.

"The Foundation would be a non-profit organization, the objectives of which would be:

"1. to investigate any sport in any community which has been so plagued by professional gamblers that the success

of such a sport is threatened or where it is felt a campaign would be for the general good of the community;

"2. to petition Congress to pass a law or laws which would make it a federal offense to offer bribes, to amateur or professional sports participants;

"3. to persuade local legislators and law-enforcement agencies to crack down on professional gamblers;

"4. once it has been established that harm is being done to sports by gamblers in any community, the Foundation would employ investigators to procure evidence that can be presented to local or federal authorities for punitive action even before the gamblers reach the bribing stage; other laws such as perjury, vagrancy, and income tax violations, should be employed when all else fails;

"5. the Foundation should disseminate wide publicity to make the results of its efforts known, so that gamblers, players, and the public will be duly impressed that the Foundation means business.

"It is further suggested that the honorary president might be either the President of the United States or J. Edgar Hoover, with the officers and directors selected from nationally-known sports figures, newspapers, and radio personalities of unquestioned integrity."

Personally, I feel that there is food for thought in the above suggestions as we must recognize that organization is necessary in some effective way to meet the challenge of the gamblers. We must also realize still further that it will ever be a continuing struggle and fight.

I have read with great interest many of the columns written by the sports authorities regarding this problem with which we are faced. I feel that the attitude of the press and the radio has been somewhat hypocritical because, while they lament about conditions on one hand, practically every newspaper carried weekly predictions and odds on football games throughout the season, thus stimulating gambling interest. Likewise, many radio programs carried predictions as to probable winners while the commentators were criticizing those in charge of sports for failure to deal with the gambling problem. Somehow, we must get together on a common front. And I doubt whether those connected with the press and the radio realize the extent to which they educate the public generally with their ideas as to gambling and the part that they should play in the gambling picture.

Again, there is the problem of the rating sheets used by many legitimate and nationally-known firms for purposes of advertising. These sheets are prepared in the main by honest, conscientious individuals not identified with the gambling profession but whose efforts and talents become a basis for the gambling operations.

Before making some personal recommendations for the purpose of what I previously stated — that of stimulating discussion — I would like to read the resolution adopted by the N.C.A.A., January 13, 1945.

"Resolution on Gambling: The National Collegiate Athletic Association regrets the prevalence of gambling on college sports and the increased interest of professional gamblers in intercollegiate athletics, particularly football and basketball. The N.C.A.A. recognizes the damage already done by this situation — through resultant publicity given unsubstantial charges of malpractice in college sports and the consequent undermining of public confidence in the integrity of such athletics. The N.C.A.A. fears the damages potential in the further identification of gambling with intercollegiate sports. Therefore, the N.C.A.A. calls upon its member colleges to cooperate in the establishment of remedial measures by drying up all sources of special information valuable as content matter for form sheets, by strictly prohibiting gambling and barring gamblers from the scenes of contests, and by taking all possible steps designed to discontinue the issuance of prediction charts and to stop the quotation of odds by the newspapers."

The foregoing resolution is excellent and covers many of the points raised in my presentation, but it needs good strong enforcement and, in view of the situation now facing us, further strengthening.

Now, in conclusion, may I offer for your consideration and discussion some personal recommendations:

1. That the resolution adopted by the N.C.A.A., January 13, 1945, with regard to gambling be reprinted and widely distributed among all member institutions.

2. That a special committee be appointed: a. to work with the Executive Secretary to formulate and help further the passage of state and federal laws carrying full and adequate penalties for conspiracy and gambling; b. to have printed and circulated among member institutions a full and complete list of all accredited publishing companies and agencies to whom all sources of information should be sent (or should not be sent); c. to contact the newspapers, magazines, and radio authorities throughout the country requesting them to refrain from printing or quoting or publishing, in any manner, probable winners, odds, points, or such other information as may be conducive to gambling; d. to contact those legitimate firms or business houses who, for advertising purposes, print and circulate so-called form sheets showing probable winners and prevailing odds requesting them to stop this practice.

3. That consideration be given to the possibility of the

formation of a foundation of all those agencies interested in and conducting sports, both amateur and professional, for the purpose of:

- a. securing adequate federal and state legislation to combat gambling;
 - b. issuing such material as may serve to educate the youth of the country and the public as to good moral behavior and to the dangers that threaten our entire sports structure;
 - c. promoting public sentiment against the so-called gambling profession.
4. That the N.C.A.A. request and, if possible, make obligatory the prohibiting of any or all predictions by college coaches, or athletic directors, either in the press or on the radio as to the outcome of any athletic contest.
5. Suggest that all college authorities in control of athletics further strive for enforcement in existing laws pertaining to gambling with the law enforcement agencies in their immediate community.

6. That the N.C.A.A. publish the findings of this convention and cause it to be widely distributed to all colleges, high schools, newspapers, magazines, radio stations, and enforcement agencies throughout the country.

That, Mr. Chairman, concludes my remarks, and I throw the meeting open for discussion of the problem.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Yeomans. We are perfectly willing and would be perfectly delighted to have any man here make any contributions he may choose to offer on this subject.

One thought comes to my mind relating to something which it seems to me is one of the most important and basically unsound practices found in intercollegiate athletics, namely, that of the inclination of the alumni to bet on the teams of their respective schools. You and I will never kill that, doubtless, but to me it is just about as evil a practice as the professional gambler can ever be charged with, and I think to that practice of the alumni may be attributed many of the difficulties that have to do with the retaining of coaches with all desirable qualifications, except for the fact that an alumnus or some other interested individual may have lost his money on the outcome of a game and influenced him to take a peculiarly personal slant.

Now, I'd be delighted if any man here could offer any information, or give us any facts that could lead to a solution to this problem which is about as broad and as deep as the human emotion is, and if anyone has any question or suggestion to offer, we'd be very glad to have them right now.

PROF. AIGLER: I have no solution to offer, Mr. Chairman, but I do think one thing that happened within the last few days is a straw indicating, I hope, the way in which the breeze is blowing.

Within the last two days I read a very brief newspaper item coming from Los Angeles to this effect: that the sportswriters of the Los Angeles newspapers have agreed that from hence forth they will not publish any betting odds on any of the games or any form sheets, so-called. I wish to goodness that sort of attitude might be taken by newspapers generally all over the United States.

GEORGE TREVOR, New York Sun: I'd like to say that perhaps the publishing of all the form charts is justified but certainly you would stultify the purpose of the newspaper if you stop speculation in the sports pages as to the outcome of an athletic contest. That is the elimination of news, which is the legitimate function of the press, and you might as well say at an election not to try to predict the election or speculate as to the chances of any of the candidates to be elected to office. That is the entire story of your game — people reading it want to know who you think is going to win.

I can say that in my column I have stated that it is a crime to allow Princeton to play the little University of Pennsylvania — that that ought to be submitted for consideration and correction to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The speculation of the winner of the game is the entire interest of the story, I might say. You don't need to print the spread of odds. You can eliminate them, but there has to be speculation as to the merits of the teams. As it is now, the coaches never make a statement anyway — they always say they have nothing to say and expect to lose — and that is as safe as anything that can be said. The gamblers would not get any satisfaction from the coaches' statements.

PROF. AIGLER: I don't think the Los Angeles papers are going to cut out the speculating.

DICK YOUNG, New York Daily News: I'd like to say that although theoretically if you cut out the printing of odds you would cut down betting — some people say the printing of odds stimulates betting — I'd like to ask why, since newspapers do not print odds on baseball games, there is more betting on baseball games than any other sport.

Now, if not printing the odds on baseball games has not prohibited the betting on baseball, how will it on football or basketball or any other sport?

THE CHAIRMAN: Will anybody attempt to answer that question?

I'd like to put one question: How many of you men are familiar, personally or otherwise, with the practice of the publication of these cards or pools, having to do with betting on games? How many see those? Just hold up your hands — about half.

They are becoming quite prevalent. They seek information from those in charge of the institution's athletics for the purpose of more effectively stating their odds, and I imagine that we are contributing in no small measure to some of that gambling in the giving of that information.

The difficulty lies, as I see it, in knowing what is legitimate in nature, as stated in your article, and if that information could be disseminated, I think it would be helpful to all concerned. Not that we can solve this problem by discussion here, but we have had some pretty salient points made already.

Mr. Trevor, might I ask this general question? You stated that newspapers cannot be restrained from indicating their thoughts as to the outcome of the game, and I should thoroughly agree with you. Do you think it would be in order for the National Collegiate Athletic Association to send out a resolution to the newspapers requesting that these odds be not stated, with the purpose we have indicated. Would that be considered a presumptuous thing?

MR. TREVOR: As far as I am concerned, it would be a good move. But other people — other newspapermen — might have other ideas on the subject.

THE CHAIRMAN: I'd like for any expressions on this subject from any person present.

BARNEY KREMENKO, New York Journal-American: I might help to a certain degree. Last week, we of the Journal-American ran a poll that resulted from this Alvin Parris incident. One of our columnists, Westbrook Pegler, was very much against the printing of odds, and at the same time Lewis Burton, of the sports staff, thought it was the duty of the paper to print the odds.

Our sports editor thought he would ask the readers of the papers to send in their opinions, and the result was that the opinion, of the public anyway, was about 3-to-1 in favor of the printing of the odds. So apparently, that is the way the fans want it.

I'd say that we got about 3,000 responses in this contest, and of that number the odds were about 3-to-1 in favor of the publishing of odds.

PROF. AIGLER: Shouldn't it be pointed out that the betting public would be more apt to respond to that?

MR. KREMENKO: It would also be possible that the public who were interested the other way responded.

JESSE ABRAMSON, New York Herald Tribune: I'd like to point out that they were offering a prize of \$50.00 for the best letter, and I am sure people responding to that would try to write the best letter on either side, trying to get the award.

MR. KREMENKO: Let me say this, we gave a prize for each side, so it didn't matter which side you were on, and 3-to-1 is just how the odds came out.

MR. YEOMANS: I don't know that I have the answer to the question Mr. Young raised, but could it be possible that the baseball season is so long and that the relative positions of the teams are indicated by the games played, as compared to a short football season. Would that make any difference as to the non-printing or the printing of odds?

MR. YOUNG: Here's what I mean. This money is bet with bookmakers by people who call up bookmakers and get the odds, regardless of whether they appear in the paper or not. In fact, newspapers print odds on, say currently, basketball games. We say one team is five points favored over another team. By the time our paper is on the street and in the hands of the reader, say the next morning, his team may be favored by only one or two points.

I hear the gag running around now about a bettor calling the bookie. He wants to bet on a game and is told by the bookie, "Two Points." He says, "I read in the paper five points," and the bookie says, "You bet the paper."

I just wanted to show you that this betting is going on between the bettor and the bookie, and the paper hasn't anything or any influence whatsoever.

MR. ABRAMSON: I would like to add further that as far as baseball betting is concerned, the odds printed in the paper would be meaningless until you knew who was going to pitch, because the pitcher, as Connie Mack would say, "Is 80 per cent of the ball game."

I don't think the printing or non-printing of odds is going to stop gambling. That is outside the sphere, I believe, of any body to determine or to control. As for a body such as this — I don't see how you are going to change this any more than any of the other vices we have in America.

I know in boxing we are also printing odds, but as a matter of fact it is difficult to determine the odds — they fluctuate so from day to day and are very inaccurate. I think they should be eliminated on the ground that they are meaningless, but I don't see how it will affect

betting. The man who is going to gamble is going to get his odds from the bookmaker, and he, the bookmaker, will make the odds, regardless of the newspaper.

MR. YOUNG: That is what the newspapers indicated, I believe, to the non-professional bettor — when you print odds they are read by the non-professional man taking an interest in sports and who bets with his friends. No man likes to feel that he is being made a sucker of.

Say in football he is going to go to a game and he has a team that doesn't figure to win the game. Suppose the odds are three touchdowns. He says to his friend, "You give me the three touchdowns which is the difference between the two teams," which information he got from the paper. That is where it might facilitate betting between two non-professionals, rather than having one of them go to a bookie, and I don't think that is an evil.

PROF. AIGLER: I think the gentleman from the Herald Tribune is right when he says refraining from publishing odds will not stop betting. It is only one of the many small things, each one in itself might not have any significance, but which put together might have, it seems to me, quite an influence.

I might suggest this among the other things that could be done: I know that our coach, Mr. Crisler, will not give out any information with reference to the physical condition of the members of his squad because of the effect that would have on the speculating as to how the game would come out, and he has a very cordial working understanding with the newspaper men who cover the practices, that that sort of information is not to be given out.

Again, that alone wouldn't accomplish the result, but I think it would be the sum total of all these different things which may accomplish something toward this end. You are never going to eliminate it entirely — you might as well make up your minds that there is going to be gambling — but let's do what we can to cut it down.

MR. TREVOR: One thing that hasn't been mentioned is that the basis of much gambling in baseball is predicated upon the matter of compiling statistics over several years, which is more trouble probably than there is in any other sport, and is guided by a compilation of data rather than guided by one game. For example, they know the winning team is going to score more runs in one inning than the losing team — such a thing is gathered over many years of background experience in baseball.

COL. GEARY EPPLEY, University of Maryland: One group, I think, would help towards eliminating the cutting down of these pool syndicates, and that is the "touchdown clubs" throughout the country. If the people connected with intercollegiate athletics in the various cities would stay away from syndicated pools, I think that would be a great step toward eliminating the kind of gambling you are worried about, and I think if in that program you included the "touchdown clubs" that would be a big help.

MR. TREVOR: That is locally, and not a national syndicate.

MR. YOUNG: In regard to what Mr. Aigler said about Fritz Crisler not giving out information about the condition of certain athletes — we have found locally that withholding of such information serves one purpose — that it gives an immeasurable edge to the bookmakers who seem to find out those things anyway. You are merely withholding that information from the public, and those of the public who do bet are at just that much of a disadvantage.

We have come to believe that so much, in basketball games held here

coaches have been instructed not to withhold for a moment any illness or injury to any player so that it might be publicized and the public might know what the relative strength of the teams are, and not just the bookies who seem to find out anyway.

MR. TREVOR: I think that is very important. I think Mr. Crisler is absolutely wrong in withholding information. Injuries should be told of fully and immediately, as it is vital to the press and to the public, and I think he is unalterably wrong in that. The main thing is how to stop attempts to try to fix games, and not to just stop general gambling.

Of course, it seems to me that this printing of odds is a recent thing. I don't remember it ten years ago.

I think we can go back to that situation in which the individual writers can talk about who might win the games, and not have a list of odds. I'd be just as glad to see that eliminated.

FRED RUSSELL, Nashville Banner: I think that among some newspapermen there is a real desire to print the odds as a measure to counteract obviously ridiculous statements by coaches — that they are a cinch to lose by two or three touchdowns, that they can't compete with that team, that there is no chance for them. When you print the real odds, it makes the coach look that much sillier, and that is, in a way, trying to discourage those obviously ridiculous pre-game statements.

THE CHAIRMAN: It becomes rather apparent then the fault doesn't at all lie in one direction.

DR. C. P. SCHOTT, Pennsylvania State College: We had a situation arise at Penn State last year during a basketball game, that might be mentioned here. Between halves I had occasion to go into my office, and the telephone rang. It was a long-distance call, and the other individual on the line who had made the call wanted to know what the score of the game was at the half-time. I replied that we did not give out any scores and hung up.

Within two minutes the phone rang again, and the operator said to me, "Will you give my customer the score?" I said, "Since when have you entered the gambling game?" and hung up.

I took it up the next morning with the telephone organization nearby, stating that I was going to report it to the American Telephone Association or to the American Telephone group that they were entering into and combining with the gambling group, and they replied to me that it would be unnecessary, and that would not happen again.

But I found it necessary to instruct everyone that is nearby to a phone in the recreational hall not to give out any information at all when anyone requested a score.

Of course that does not mean that they may not have some student or someone else in the community whom they might call or who would give them the score. I don't know the advantage of knowing the score between halves, but at least here was an instance when the American Telephone group had entered into a plan whereby the gamblers were given the information so it might be well that that be brought to their attention.

MR. TREVOR: I might say, on the question of injuries, that if a man like Doc Blanchard was not going to play, would not that be legitimate news? It seems to me it would, and not something given out as an aid to gambling.

MR. ABRAMSON: Even when Blaik announces that he won't play, there are many that say he will.

MR. BUSHNELL: I haven't any comment, but is it the function of this group to recommend the suggestions of Mr. Yeomans' be approved and passed along? We are a little uncertain as to the effectiveness of those measures, but I certainly think that in the situation we face any well conceived program of that sort should be fostered and we should give the convention an opportunity to approve it and ask for the co-operation that has been requested there.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall I take that statement as a motion for such action?

Those in favor to that motion please make it known by the usual method. Those opposed. So carried.

MR. YEOMANS: Would you include along with that some of the suggestions made here today which I thought were very worth while?

MR. BUSHNELL: I'd be very glad to put that in the motion if you will take charge of the incorporation thereof.

THE CHAIRMAN: I was about to ask one more question, but I think that might precipitate considerable discussion. The question is this: Does the placement of a college football game in a city stadium removed from both institutions increase this general practice or evil?

If so, it would seem that institutions should take cognizance of that fact, regardless of what it might mean to the future. I frankly know nothing at all about it, but I have evidence of that indicated in the newspapers, and it certainly is a matter that we should consider.

In conclusion, I want to thank personally these four gentlemen who have contributed to this general discussion, and thank you for your courtesy in making your contributions.

B. SMALL COLLEGE GROUP

(Meeting Jointly With College Physical Education Association)

DR. J. H. NICHOLS, Oberlin College, Chairman

Subjects:

Plans For Extending Intercollegiate Athletic Competition,

J. Frederick Martin, Wesleyan University

Fundamental Principles for Intercollegiate Athletics
in the Small Colleges,

Thurston J. Davies, Colorado College

THE CHAIRMAN: Our group this afternoon includes the College Physical Education Association and the Small College N.C.A.A. Group. We are also in a joint session, in a sense, with the Liberal Arts College Group which agreed last year to join with the Small College group of the N.C.A.A. in their discussions.

This is to be conducted as a round-table type of discussion or with some people leading off in the discussion, and we hope to get down to brass tacks and the grass roots of our problems rather than deal chiefly in certain principles. Of course, our principles, we all know, are fundamental in our problems. Now, to get down to some of the real things that we can do.

I think that the small colleges wield an influence that is all out of proportion to what we often realize. We have a real influence in setting educational standards, and the small colleges have wielded an enormous influence in other educational fields in our higher education.

What the small colleges do in other fields has influenced tremendously the education in this country.

What we do does influence although we may not feel that we accomplish and have much influence in this organization. I think that we have more than we realize in leavening the whole thing, and so, I don't think we should be discouraged because we see things are not going just the way that we hoped.

I think we realized this morning, after President Morrill's talk, that we certainly are at a crossroads. There are many different paths which you can go down, and there are many different ways to go.

I think the Small College Group, that is, most of them, want to go the same way. I think we all realize that we can't carry on a big money-making enterprise, and that we are in

athletics primarily for our students and participants and alumni. We are not going to make money.

There was an investigation made by our President years ago of the Small College Group, and out of that number there were hardly any, when you actually consider the time and the salaries of any of them, who were making money out of athletics. It was being carried on as an educational program.

I am not going to take any more time this afternoon because we are going to use the time to discuss some of these problems, and we are going to start off on a problem which the College Physical Education Association has suggested — "Plans for Extending Intercollegiate Athletic Competition."

Fred Martin of Wesleyan University is Director of Athletics there and has been for many, many years. That institution has been one of the foremost institutions in the country in its stand for a fine all-around, integrated program in physical intramural athletics.

They have experimented in many fields and are experimenting now, as I understand it, in the field of extending and broadening our intercollegiate athletic opportunities. That is certainly one of the soundest ways in which we can approach this problem. I am not going to discuss it from Mr. Martin's standpoint, but there are two ways in which you can broaden your intercollegiate athletic opportunity.

There is the opportunity to have more experiments in certain sports, and there is also the opportunity for expansion of your entire sport program, if you can get the support for it. That is what many of our smaller colleges are doing — expanding the whole sport program, because each sport, as you know, appeals to different types of boys.

The boy who is interested in football is almost never interested in fencing, and the boys who are interested in track are not interested in baseball, and so on. I think that we can broaden our intercollegiate football program, and we certainly also can extend our program by extending the whole athletic opportunity.

I think that is one of the ways in which we should, all of us, certainly move. If we have the foundation of the support of our institution financially, that is a great help, and as you know, that is basically important because the problem almost always comes back to finances.

A great many of us are limited because of finances, but Fritz Martin is going to discuss some of the possibilities and explore some of the possibilities in this field.

J. F. MARTIN, Wesleyan University: In an attempt to avoid theoretical discussion, I am going to give you just a

few steps that we found necessary in planning an expanded athletic program.

Back in the winter of 1945, Dr. Butterfield, our President, got permission to appoint a seven-man faculty committee to study our physical education and intercollegiate athletic program. We had a very interesting series of meetings.

That committee was sold on the idea that it would be necessary to have a recreation period from four to six, which time could be used to carry on such a program. That had to be approved by the Administration Committee, by the faculty as a whole.

At the present time, we have a recreation period from four to six, cleared of all classes. There are four laboratories that run through, some of them till six o'clock, but it is a great improvement over what we had previous to the war.

In the beginning of the fall, members of the staff who spoke at rallies, smokers, freshmen fundamental dinners, et cetera, worked into their talks the fact that every man in college who wanted to play on an athletic team would have the opportunity.

Schedules were set up. We didn't know whether we would have men enough for them, but we went ahead and scheduled games with outside opponents in preparation for such a program. These were publicized.

When the boys registered for physical education, every able boy was encouraged to take part and register for a team activity. Because of that, we had more men taking part in football, soccer, cross country, this year than have ever turned out in the history of the school.

During the first two weeks that we call the "shake-down" period, boys were looked over, given trials, or whatever method is used in sorting them over. They were placed in groups. No one was cut from a squad. The boys still say they are cut if they are not on a varsity squad, but we are trying to get away from that phrase, "cut." We rather say they were delegated or assigned to a group.

In all of these groups, there was a possibility of working up or down, except in the civilian freshman group. They were set since there wasn't much chance of working up very high because those groups were smaller than the others.

To give you an example of what happened, let me tell you about our soccer squads. When the varsity group was selected, we had four lettermen who did not make that group. They were assigned to the junior varsity squad. Since the junior varsity schedule was published, those boys stood out with us. They were anxious to play. They were very important in the development of bringing on other men who hadn't had their experience, and they made this other program — the junior varsity program — successful.

A staff is very important. We thought at first that it was going to be very expensive. In addition to the five regular members of our staff, we were able to get the assistance of a young law graduate who was just setting up practice in the town.

Another veteran who wanted some experience is working right through the year with us. We had a veteran who tried to make the varsity team, but because of certain war injuries, could not stand the workout. He made an excellent backfield coach for one of our groups.

Two professors, one a history professor, and the other a professor of religion, are today doing a very nice job of coaching.

At the present time, we have two additional veterans who have finished their competition. They are working with us just to get the experience necessary to be better teacher-coaches when they graduate, probably in February.

The interest was amazing to us. These boys who started out because they were put down into one of these lower groups were not discouraged. Several of them worked up. For instance, in the middle of the season, we had five serious injuries — serious as far as the group is concerned.

Five men were moved up from the junior varsity to our varsity team. We are moving men up all the way through. It was kind of discouraging to the coaches of, we will say, minor teams lower down, but it was a very healthy situation for the group as a whole, because they knew that there was a chance to work up.

Your boys will turn out and stay out for the season provided you have (1) a recreation period; (2) a practice or play area; (3) a coach or coaches. These men have to be qualified to a certain extent. They don't have to be men that you would pick out as varsity coaches, but they must be men who will take direction from your varsity coach or supervisor. I mean that not only for football, but for soccer, cross country, and all of your activities.

Fourth, there should be a schedule with outside opponents. That holds their interest. And this is not as expensive a proposition as we thought it would be. It is very interesting to see how it will hold your boys right through the season.

I would be very grateful, if any of you have had similar experiences or other experiences which you can pass back to me, would do that, because we still hope to go on with this.

This will give you an example of what is going on right now at our institutions. The varsity coach is keeping a squad of twenty-seven only in basketball. He has a varsity

squad which will play his varsity game and the junior varsity.

His freshman group consists of thirty-four. One of the veterans is running a "B" reserve. There are thirty-one men on that squad. They played their first game just before Christmas, and I never saw such a bunch of kids so tickled when they won their first game. I anticipate that those boys will stay right through to March just because they have these games to look forward to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Our plan is to open this for discussion to the group. We would like to hear from any of you who have had experiences along these lines. We want to have a lot of general discussion of these problems. Just as soon as we have had an opportunity for discussion in this field, we will move on to the next topic, but this is certainly a topic that deserves a lot of discussion.

I think we all have realized, after the war, that we are not reaching anywhere near the men that we should reach, and we also realize that expanding the athletic opportunity takes the pressures off in many ways, and that it gives an educational opportunity. We have no right to ask educational institutions to provide money to conduct athletics for a few for the entertainment of the many, and if we are going to conduct an educational program, we have got to reach a large percentage of our student body. That is, if we are going to justify it in an educational way. I am sure that many of you have had opportunities to do some experimenting along this line and are doing many things that would be of interest to others. Will you please start right off?

Mr. Morrell, would you be willing to say just a word of what you have done in football in connection with your football work for a good many years?

M. E. MORRELL, Bowdoin College: For a few years before the war, we had fairly good teams, and we think we had them because we had pretty good coaching and because we had four teams playing football right along.

We had a varsity team playing seven or eight games. We had a junior varsity team playing five or six games with schools. We had a freshman A team playing school games, and we had a freshman B team playing high schools in the near vicinity. We had between one hundred-fifty and one hundred-sixty men playing football every year, out of about six hundred men in school.

They stayed out because we gave them a chance to play. I think that is the answer to it. We had good practice fields and all, but until we gave them schedules to play outside competition, we weren't able to interest them in staying out. We let any boy who wanted to play football come on over, and we assured them all that if they came they would have a chance to play in competition. We could say at any one time in college that at least half the boys had played football. A lot of them hadn't intended to play again, but they got a big kick out of it.

I firmly believe that when we talk of spreading the benefits of athletic competition, we mean not the benefits from intramural competition, but the benefits from intercollegiate or outside competition. That is what the boys want.

When the intramural team gets good, they demand competition from an outside competitor. That is the main thing all these kids are after. The main way to spread the benefits is by letting them get enough teams on the outside to play.

We try to have at least a junior varsity team in all of our sports. W. J. LIVINGSTON, Denison University: I would like to ask about the financing of a program of this kind. Does it include the activity books or does the college set aside so much money? Also, I would like to ask your method of awards. Do you give these boys letters or sweaters on the second or third or fourth team?

MR. MORRELL: I know that our football budget compares favorably with any of the surrounding colleges on the outside. It costs almost nothing to have competition with schools.

We give letters and sweaters to the varsity team. You might give a pin or a sweater the first time he makes a letter. We give no letters to the men who play freshman A and B football. The cost of that is a few hundred dollars, no more than that.

D. K. STANLEY, University of Florida: I would like to ask either one of the gentlemen who have just spoken what the basis is for the selection of the various groups. Is it playing ability, or is it weight or height? What sort of a classification do they make in selecting those teams?

MR. MORRELL: Certainly ability in our case. We let anyone who wants to play football come on, and the freshmen first men, of course, play on the varsity. The others play on the junior varsity.

As for staff, we have had three football coaches, varsity coach, assistant, and a freshman coach, but we have been fortunate in getting help from disabled seniors or some other faculty member, who would come out once in a while. Sometimes we have got a football player of a previous year to come back for the fall.

MR. MARTIN: May I add something to that? I am very much interested in these faculty members. You have a hard time getting them started, but I don't believe they will quit on you throughout the season. For instance, there are two professors I got out this year.

I had to go to the president to get permission for one of them to do this work because he was afraid that it would backfire on him. Both of those men have asked to be used in our program next year.

During the war, we discontinued football, and we had, for us, a large Navy group. I had sixteen faculty men helping us with a five-squad football program. They were sixteen men who had played on various teams and they got a big kick out of it. If you can get them started, you have a nucleus that you can call on in the future, and it does them a lot of good. They get a different perspective of those boys.

SAM WINOGRAD, City College of New York: In the belief that the College Physical Education Association might be interested in knowing what we have attempted to do in the City College of New York, I would like to mention a few of our plans, some of which have materialized. There have been bugs in the program, and I think you would be interested to know what those bugs are. First and foremost, we have found that in spite of all our hopes for the future success of our plans, we find that sister institutions don't have programs comparable to ours. If we want to have seven basketball teams on an extramural basis, we find it extremely difficult to arrange a schedule for them with Fordham or New York University or with schools in the nearby environment.

What we have got to do is try to arrange games for organizations or institutions not of a collegiate character and not of a professional character, like an insurance company or a boys' club, some sort of competition that will enable the men to get the experience on an extramural or intercollegiate basis.

We have found that bug and we are still trying to iron it out, and

sometimes we meet with difficulty on the part of the faculty because we are not playing with intercollegiate institutions.

The other was with the maximum use of available limited areas. We find the administration, in most cases, will be extremely reluctant to give benefits or privileges to the Department of Health and Physical Education and Athletics for early registration so that we get men free to go on trips to play against opponents.

We have found that the great amount of work required far surpasses, in my own recollection of many instances, the ordinary duties of an athletic director in arranging for varsity schedules, and that, perhaps, a separate staff is required just for administration work alone. Then you have the additional staff to handle separate squads.

We have found that there is a danger, not so much in overdoing the part of wanted help by men, but of adding to scheduling of staffs. If a staff is scheduled for twenty or twenty-five hours a week, they may have to be scheduled instead for thirty-five or forty. You may have to overwork a staff. The relationship that these other faculty men will have in raising or lowering the status of the Physical and Health Education Department in the eyes of the general faculty is a problem that I think should be considered.

I have been asked to come here and try to learn the answers to a few questions such as these: What steps will the College Physical Education Association be prepared to take in advocating throughout the country or in limited sections the establishment of enlarged programs of intercollegiate competition?

It may be a rather vague question, but we seem to feel that if that is accepted as a general practice, more colleges will begin to enlarge their programs, and then the scheduling might be a little more easy.

There are a few other questions that I have, but we will let them go for the moment.

A. W. MARSH, Amherst College: I don't know that there are any clear answers to your particular problems. These are problems that pertain to all of us.

It has been obvious that during the war years and subsequently one of the important things that we should do in our program is to provide for the inclusion of more men. That involves individual problems on the home campus, doing as these other New England colleges have already done — getting men from the faculty to help participate in the coaching.

We have, in Amherst and in other places, three men from the faculty and three veterans who participated in the coaching of football and soccer this last fall. Like Wesleyan, we had attempted to put teams in the field, excluding varsity, junior varsity and freshmen teams, in most all of the sports.

As for the financing of that, there is no easy answer. I do not think there is any outside organization that can help you subsidize your program. I think that the officers of the Physical Education Association can express the wish and the desire and the intention that we should expand that program just as far as possible.

In so far as that becomes common knowledge and a few colleges start on that expansion, it becomes easy for other colleges to see that particular movement going on, and a movement started in that particular way is bound to spread from institution to institution.

I find, in almost every institution, members of the administrative staff and members of the faculty who have in a certain sense been opposed to the intercollegiate program.

We have found as an argument throughout that wherever we can say that we are extending the privileges of competition to more and more men, we begin to get, on that issue alone, a more enthusiastic response from the administration and from the members of the faculty.

They are interested in the sports development for all. There is nothing new in that. We can only reiterate it as a result of our experiences. It is important for us to be carrying this on.

THE CHAIRMAN: I know from our own experience that we have tried both ways, having an increased number of teams in football, soccer and cross country in the fall, and we have tried the experiment in fencing, golf and tennis. Some years ago, we used faculty men as coaches, and I know that it was a really valuable experience for them and of value to the department. It helped tremendously in the understanding of what we were trying to do in the college. These men have expressed themselves as enjoying that work tremendously in all cases, and in feeling that it brought them closer to the students in a way which you all realize. You come into contact with your students in the course of intercollegiate athletics in a way you don't in the classroom, and they appreciate tremendously the opportunity for that contact.

You know that in the private schools, in the academies, every master is expected to take some responsibility in connection with the athletic program which is required for practically all boys. That is true in most of our good academies and private schools, and that is a very definite part of their responsibility.

I am sure there are other phases of this expansion opportunity of athletics for more men to be brought out at this time.

MR. MORRELL: I have one question to address to Mr. Martin. It seems that one of the greatest obstacles that we have is afternoon laboratory courses, and I didn't hear exactly what you said, Fritz, about your labs.

MR. MARTIN: We are still bothered with laboratories. I went through that rather rapidly because it was a long fight that we had to get that through the administration. That was the first step and then it had to go through the faculty, but we accomplished a lot in taking it through those two groups because we got a lot of support. We did a lot of educational work in those groups.

It just wasn't physically possible to cut off the laboratories at four o'clock, four-thirty, or even at five o'clock, because those have to go on. Several ideas were discussed about opening the labs in the morning, but they are very fussy about supervision, which is right.

Several of those labs have accomplished a great deal because of the work they have been doing. Our boys have made very good records in medical school, let us say, but there was no way of dodging that so that we have now four labs that run continuously through until five-thirty or six o'clock.

One of the our varsity men got only one day's practice with the squad. He was free, of course, Saturday afternoons, but he was out there at five-thirty, and sometimes at a quarter after five, and he really used every minute. He didn't get the work with the group that we would like to have had him get, but there is going to be some interference like that. However, for the group as a whole, classes are stopped at four o'clock, and by a quarter after four or twenty minutes after four, they are out there on the field, and if we can get an hour and a quarter or an hour and a half with them, we accomplish a lot. Our labs start at one-thirty.

THE CHAIRMAN: I might say that we have the same situation at Oberlin. Our labs start at one-thirty, and they are not out until four-thirty, and so we can't get the men before four-thirty. However, the faculty voted that the time from four-thirty until six o'clock should be kept free for general outdoor recreation, but they added "as far as possible." There is an occasional lecture that sometimes is thrown in in the late afternoon that does interfere.

Sometimes they schedule field trips, of course, just the same as we do, so there is occasional interference, but the faculty did vote to keep the time from four-thirty to six o'clock free for outdoor recreation, supposedly without conflict.

CLARENCE P. HOUSTON, Tufts College: May I ask Mr. Martin just one simple question? Of course, I suppose we all realize that the gentlemen who have spoken represent Wesleyan and Amherst and Bowdoin. These colleges have adequate and plentiful supplies of large, green fields and marvelous sites both indoor and outdoor, and they never have to worry about anything of that sort. They just order another field if they need one. There isn't any reason why they can't extend the benefits of intercollegiate athletics.

My question is this: I am wondering whether at the same time that you have this fine intercollegiate program at Wesleyan in the fall, you carry on an intramural program.

We have found at some other schools, and the one I work for, that there is a burning interest in outdoor intramural athletics such as touch football and softball.

However, if you work for a city college or one that is located near a city, you find yourself having to play on the worst kind of places covered with cinders and stones, and so forth.

If you try to use the sparse amount of campus which the college affords you some people will say you mustn't, that you will tear up the beauty of their campus and they can't have that.

In other words, the problem of facilities for such a program, nice as it may be, hasn't been touched upon to any degree, and I am wondering whether you ever find a problem with regard to adequate facilities to carry on intramural programs, either inside or outside.

MR. MARTIN: Mr. Houston, it might interest you to know that we did not have our regular varsity field to use this year. We don't have a great deal of space. I wish we had more. You will never have enough space. In a program of this type, I don't believe you will ever have enough space unless you are way out in the country and you have acres and acres to just spread out in.

Our field had to be reconditioned and the college decided to re-seed it for us, so we did not use it. We took over the soccer field and set it up for our football games. The soccer team came over to our usual practice football field. We used an end of it for another practice area. In other words, we had a regulation soccer field, a practice soccer field, a regulation football field, and then areas back of the bleachers where different groups met.

As to intramurals, this fall they did suffer because we didn't have our usual varsity football field to use. However, we did run a short touch football series where certain houses got together early in the afternoon when they could. It wasn't ideal.

At the present time, the basketball program which I mentioned with the four squads — not just teams but four playing squads — is in addition to a thirteen-team intramural league going on at the same time, but you do not have to have a great deal of space if you have the regulation fields to play your games and if you do your scheduling carefully.

To show you how it works out for us in football, the first three days of the week the varsity and junior varsity groups are in different parts of play areas. On the varsity field there would be two groups starting from the fifty-yard line working east. This is after the practice session is pretty well along and they are working as teams. Two other groups will start from the fifty-yard line working west. On the north side of the bleachers, northeast, would be some more J.V. groups working there. On the northwest side of the bleachers would be the

freshmen group, and there would be at least three elevens. Some days when there weren't many labs, there would be four elevens. Every inch of our space would be utilized, and we could use a lot more space than we have.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, gentlemen. I don't suppose that the Small College Group, in all the years of the N.C.A.A. — and I have been attending them since 1916 — has ever had a more loyal supporter than Lefty Davies. Lefty, himself, was an athlete when he went to Princeton. I was talking to his coach last night, and he said Lefty was some basketball player. I have never known that side of Lefty but it is an interesting side. However, for many years he has been very much interested and very influential in our meetings and very helpful. If we had more presidents of his type, I am sure our athletics would move far along in the right paths. We are very, very happy to have him here with us today to say a word. He is going to discuss our practical problems. He knows them.

THURSTON DAVIES, Colorado College: I was very much shocked when I came here and found myself on the program as a speaker because I understood that I was just to sort of wander around and mention a few problems that all of us face in small colleges for five or ten minutes, and perhaps to introduce the discussion.

The discussion certainly doesn't need to stop after I finish speaking, because the things that I am going to say are all along the same line. I may say, also, that my coach's memory of me as a basketball player has been tinged a little rose-colored over the years. At least, I don't remember him saying those things to me when I was playing basketball.

It seems to me that when we, as small college representatives, go into a reconversion period, we ought to think of ourselves athletically and from the standpoint of physical education, as small colleges.

It seems to me that one of the things that we don't stress enough in our approach to athletics is the fact that just as a small college may have a problem in the field of chemistry, for example, it gives a certain type of course in chemistry. That course is not as extensive as the course that, perhaps, a larger university gives, but it fulfills a certain academic purpose that we feel must be fulfilled by the college in that particular field.

It seems to me that our approach in athletics has got to be geared to the small college idea in exactly the same way that our academic programs are geared to a certain tempo which goes with a small college.

It has been interesting to me to see that the discussion here has been along lines which I think interest all small colleges. For example, Mr. Houston mentioned the space facilities. We are using the center of our campus for intramural sports. As I look over that campus, I will sacrifice just the least little bit of beauty in the smooth lawns of our

campus quadrangle for the sake of seeing three or four intramural sports going on at the same time.

It seems that if we haven't got enough space — and I think that is true of practically all of us — the only thing for us to do is to say that these outdoor activities are important enough for us to put part of our regular campus into operation for them. As I say, I would very much like to be able to walk across that campus and see part of it which formerly, in effect, had signs saying, "Keep off the Grass," being used by undergraduates for a very worthwhile purpose.

When we talk about the small college problem, it seems to me that one of the things that can be recognized immediately is the fact that we don't face some of the problems that the big colleges face. For example, we have had several mentions made of gambling. I don't know, maybe there is some mild betting on our games, but I have never heard of a big-shot syndicate wagering any money on the outcome of the Colorado Mines School game against Colorado College, which is a game out in our region. That is a problem that we don't have to face.

It seems to me that, just as we think we are proud of ourselves as small colleges, and just as we think we can point the way in certain fields of academic or more real approaches to the students in, perhaps, giving him a little more of the feeling that he is an individual, that should be carried directly into our athletic programs. We should point the way in one specific direction right now.

I don't think that any of the small colleges represented here have any difficulty at all in living up to the code that will be proposed at tomorrow's business meeting. I think all of us have followed that — for years, anyway. I have yet to find a small college which has the facilities to do any great amount of subsidization. I have heard a lot of charges about that, but I have never heard many of them substantiated about small colleges.

On the other hand, I think we can broaden out a little bit and give a little bit different perspective to intercollegiate competition, and let me illustrate two things here. I think that our faculties, generally speaking, are completely opposed to intersectional competition. Ask them why they are opposed to it, and they say, "Oh, well, we have got colleges right close by that have students of our own type."

I am getting a little bit tired of hearing the necessity for this close association with students of our own type. We tried about six years ago two intersectional competitions. One year we go east to play Grinnell, and Occidental comes to Colorado to play us. The next year it is reversed, so that each year we give the boys a trip. In California, they give

the boys an Easter vacation, and I think all three institutions are delighted with that arrangement.

Also, with transportation getting faster and faster, the time element doesn't enter into it. There are planes going to New York in perhaps five-and-a-half or six hours. It used to take more time than that to make a simple trip up or down the eastern seaboard, so that the time element has been pretty largely removed. However, what we have found is that the men themselves get a very big thrill out of visiting parts of the country, seeing what a college in another section is like, seeing what another region is like, and it is amazing to see, when we go somewhere else to play an intersectional game, or if another team comes to us, how few of the boys know anything much about any section of the country except that in which we live.

I think that one of the things we should be thinking about in this reconversion period is a sound intersectional arrangement with certain types of teams in our own classes.

There is another side to that. When our men come out to play a game or another college comes to visit us, we don't wrap the boys up in wool because they are going to play before sixty thousand spectators. I think they play just as hard a ball game, but they approach it from a different standpoint. The undergraduates spend all their time, except the game time, in trying to show the visiting team that they are guests, and there we are getting back to what I think is pretty much a fundamental in athletics. And it is something that we have, in a good many cases, I am afraid, pretty largely lost. I can remember an invitation that we had in the athletic office at Princeton from the members of the Yale Class of 1879 to play a game of baseball with members of the Princeton Class of 1879. I suspect that the men on both teams who played that game always had a very friendly feeling. I am not saying at all that that feeling doesn't exist in different types of competition, but we are particularly fortunate in being able to make a friendly competition out of the things that we do.

Another illustration of that is that we have been playing some hockey. We are talking about facilities now. Well, we are just shot with luck because we have an artificial rink practically handed to us on a silver platter. That is, the people who have it are so good to the college that we don't pay anything for practicing or anything like that.

As a result, during the Christmas holiday we played Dartmouth two games, Yale one game, and Michigan two games. A lot of the undergraduate body stayed over for that week of the holidays, and the ones who lived in town all got together, and I think those teams had a very fine experience in coming out there. It is that type of thing that I think

we ought to be thinking about if we are thinking in terms of intersectional competition.

The third factor that has been mentioned here several times is that you have members of the faculty or of the administration helping in the coaching. In each case in which we are involved, the faculty member or administrative officer himself came up and asked if he could get out on the field and do something. In no instance has a single one of them asked to be relieved from any other duty to do it. They are going out there because they love sports. They have participated themselves in college and it seems to me that with this close-knit administration, we can do a very effective job with our youngsters who are playing, particularly on our intercollegiate teams. As a matter of fact, I feel that very deeply because in our experience, at any rate — and I suspect in the experience of most of you — these athletes have more problems than just one. If they are in a close-knit academic community, we find many of them can have their problems solved simply because it is a simple matter for them to get help and advice from the administrative officers.

Of course, when we get to the intramural programs, I am very much in favor of them. The question comes up about financing intramural sports, and to some extent, intercollegiate sports. Now, I don't know what the bookkeeping practices of most of your institutions are, but it seems to me that when a small college is making up a budget, it can never be at all sure of its receipts.

I was talking last night to the director of athletics in one of the big colleges and he told me that they sold season tickets for three-fifths of their stadium, and they limited it to that because they didn't know what might happen as far as demand from alumni and others was concerned. Even then, they had a terrific gripe from their alumni because they couldn't get seats to the game, and I understand that their stadium seats over sixty thousand people.

Our colleges aren't in any such position as that, and if people drawing up the budgets in your small colleges think that you can give them any fair or sound estimate as to what kind of an income budget they are going to have, they are going to be considered crazy. It can't be done.

We all know that we have never had a sellout, practically, in a small college game. Most people, knowing that, are not going to buy a ticket too far in advance, and we know therefore, that when we get a sleet storm or a snow storm, our crowd might go down to four hundred where it might have been four thousand on a clear day.

Now, if you can get across the idea to the administration and the trustees that the expenditures for athletics and

physical education are just as formal expenditures as those for any other part of college life and should be so classified in the expenditure budget, then some sort of a guess that you can make on what kind of contribution from the gate receipts will be made to the budget on the income side would be the way to approach the problem, and it is the only way I know to approach it. Otherwise, you are always under pressure to schedule teams that you don't want to schedule. Or else they will say, "Oh, just take two games with big opponents so that you will come out on it."

You are under all sorts of pressures to get a high-powered team. There are any number of those pressures that come in unless the standard is clearly established in budget procedure: that the athletics and physical education programs rate certain expenditures. And it seems to me that with the importance that athletics and physical education hold in college life, if we really believe that they are integral parts of college life, you, as athletic people, are justified in having them considered in the budget as other expenses of college life are.

I venture to say, and I mean this only as a personal guess, that if you asked your undergraduate body how much of their tuition fee, which is, let us say, \$350, they think could fairly go to their physical well-being and to the outlet for their competitive instincts, I will guarantee you that you would get a very great surprise. Certainly some of the administrations of the institutions and the boards of trustees in institutions would get a very great surprise.

If physical education and athletics are worth enough to have all other academic activities cut off at four o'clock in the afternoon so that from four to six they can have full play, it would seem to me that it is quite logical to assume that they belong and should have a place in the expense budget of any institution.

I would like to make one other comment on that, and it goes back to intramural programs. I think it perfectly clear that it is harder to interest as great a proportion of men undergraduates in intramural activity as it was before the war. That is perfectly natural. A lot of them are married and they have to do some of the household chores. Practically all of them have to have jobs, so that their time is well taken up. I think that one of the things that the war has shown is a distinct move toward athletics, and we might say, the functional type.

Of course, we are fortunate at Colorado College in several different ways. We can do mountain climbing, hiking, horse-back riding, and we have noticed a very distinct swing toward that type of activity. Now, every college might not have all of those particular things, but I think a careful

search would show facilities for activities that have not heretofore been part of a normal intramural program which would be of use.

I will admit that at some points the extended programs and the co-educational and co-recreation programs frighten me more than anything else. When you send home pictures of nineteen-year-old girls climbing rocks with ropes, I shudder just a little bit.

I still think that there is a field for extension of our intramural programs to things that we haven't considered before.

Finally, I think that one of the things that has disturbed me is the tendency of a few small colleges to go out and try to develop teams which do not fairly represent them as colleges. I say that in all sincerity because it seems to me that we, as small colleges, ought to stick to our knitting. We have a fine program. We have fine programs developed. We pretty largely know what we want to do, and I have never yet seen a case of a small college, which went in for the big time, particularly in football, stay with it for any period of time.

I can say this also: I have never seen a small college which went out and tried to make big time in football not suffer in the eyes of the academic world for trying to do it. Now, I don't care what the size of the college is. We are all going to have the guy that says, "Let's go out and get it. Let's play such-and-such a college which has seven thousand students, ten thousand students. We can do it. We will raise the money for you."

Of course, the minute you get into that, you are inclined to get into a situation where such support, even if you wanted it, would last about two or three years, and after you have lost about two or three games, it would vanish miraculously, and then your whole administrative staff would be living under the burden of trying to live up to something which you didn't want or need in the first place.

There are so many people who will not admit the limit to gate receipts for small colleges. We are in a city of between forty and fifty thousand people. If we get a crowd of four thousand out, we have gotten ten per cent of the population to watch a game. It seems to me that if we try to say, "If we can get a good team, we can get crowds of ten thousand people," we are just kidding ourselves. It is never there. It never has been there.

One of the things we are thinking about is the resistance of the pressure that is on us to go out and do things which we don't want to do. We know these things are unsound. We know the support for them is vociferous. They just don't belong in small colleges.

I think that as we get back into our normal stride and get some of these problems existing now solved, small colleges will go back, generally speaking, to a very high type of athletic program, the type of athletic program which can lead the way in all athletic programs throughout the country. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, President Davies. Your remarks are always to the point and always very encouraging to the small college. As you say, there are different sides to this question. A football coach told me this morning that he had had a rather disillusioning experience. He said that he went down to a school which was, in fact, a small college.

He had experienced something of the sort before at other places, but he was frankly told by this president that "football was not played for fun any more, but that it was played for money." The boys that were going to play on that team were going to play for money, and there are plenty of places, as you know, where it is played for money.

When it is played for money, there are going to be more men wanted, and we have got to make our decision as to where we are going to go. As President Davies said, I think that in the long run and in the long pull we will all be going down the right path if we don't try to go along with the big money.

This question of gambling, as you know, although it doesn't touch us directly, does touch us indirectly. The betting is on the whole range of sports. It is not on just a few games. It is on the small teams as well as the big teams, and we do have a problem there. It isn't as much of a problem with us. We are not liable to be tampered with from the standpoint of the players themselves. But I think the gambling problem is a big problem.

I think the season of bowl games is a big problem. I think all-star teams present a problem.

There are a lot of problems we are facing, but we are in a fortunate situation in regard to many of them, and we are in a lot more fortunate situation if we don't have to try to go out on a big-time basis and produce big-time teams and do as this college president said, conduct our intercollegiate football for money.

That is just one side, but I would like to hear from some of the others. I know there are many of you here who would like, perhaps, to ask President Davies some questions or would like to discuss some phases of these questions that he has raised.

COL. C. T. STARR, Pennsylvania Military College: This is pertaining to the idea of gate receipts. We enjoy athletic association with Johns Hopkins. I don't know whether you gentlemen know it, but Johns Hopkins does not charge any admission to their football games. I am not sure about any of the other sports there. Dr. Schaffer is here from Johns Hopkins, and I think it would be of interest if he would say something on that subject.

DR. G. W. SHAFFER, Johns Hopkins University: We decided about ten years ago that we thought we had gone pretty far in trying to keep amateur standards. I was opposed to going the whole way without taking the dollar mark out of it, and so we decided to take that step. We have had almost ten years of experience now without gate receipts for any athletic contest.

I don't want to seem flippant, but we keep saying we are not playing football for money, and we are playing for money. So long as you take in ten cents at the gate, you are playing football for money.

The difficulty of the thing is that you can never get people into groups. If you lined up all the colleges in the country and tried to put them into a group, you would find it as difficult a job as that of a psychiatrist when he tries to put people into groups of introverts and extroverts.

You can't do that. Instead of saying we don't play for money or we don't play for big money — when we actually do — let's prove that we are really not playing for money by actually not playing for money at all.

I know there are other propositions involved, but I don't believe we can better the situation by pointing the finger at somebody else and saying, "We people don't play for money and these people do." It is just a matter of degree. You will find it difficult to classify yourselves in any group. I thought ten years ago that it might be done. I was rather hopeful then, but I have about lost hope, because it doesn't seem possible to convince most of the people that a few cents isn't important. As most colleges say, "We really don't make any money on our athletic program. It is a pittance. It is only a dime here or there." We don't seem to be able to get them to throw that dime away. I don't believe you can make any distinction until a fairly large number of them decide to throw it away.

LLOYD OLDS, Michigan Normal College: Do you think they will stop playing for money when they get these stadiums and big field houses paid for? Many of the large institutions went into debt when the war came on and have a big deficit. Possibly it will be easier to talk with them when these deficits are met to pay for those stadiums.

THE CHAIRMAN: Personally, I don't think so. From my point of view, I think the more they put into it, the more they will have to have. I think it is very difficult to get your athletics endowed to the point where they will assume all the expenses. As long as there are any gate receipts, as Dr. Shaffer says, if you make, as we do, about three or four thousand dollars in gate receipts during the year, that does help finance our program.

We have three sources of income. We have the student activity fee which is one, and that is about seven thousand dollars. The second is gate receipts which is about three or a little more, maybe four thousand dollars. That is the income for the program. The salaries are all financed by the college. The maintenance is all financed by the college. Everything else is all paid for by the college.

In other words, the college would have to take on actually only about eight or ten thousand dollars to assume full responsibility for the program, or they could have a bigger activity fee.

Dr. Shaffer, I suppose you actually do have an activity fee that finances your program.

DR. SHAFFER: No activity fee.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, then, it is in your tuition as a hidden activity fee in the sense that it is in your tuition. What amount of your tuition is allocated to, we will say, the recreation and intramural program? Would it be \$20 or \$25?

DR. SHAFFER: I don't know. It presents the same problem that chemistry and physics might present.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would it be too personal to ask what your budget is for that kind of a program?

DR. SHAFFER: It changes tremendously now with the cost of

things, but at the time we took the step, the budget was only something like \$22,000, exclusive of salaries.

MR. SHAW, Syracuse University: It is my idea that universities could get alumni who were interested in athletics to give money for the purpose of endowing athletics. There is a certain group of alumni who are interested in athletics. It seems to me you might get money in that way rather than from money for the regular university. You could have your drives among them at different periods for the purpose of endowing athletics.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is an interesting point, Mr. Shaw. I think Columbia proposed the point, but I don't think they were never able to raise the money. I think it has been proposed in other places.

As far as I know, I don't think any institution has ever gone out and given it publicity in such a way, for the endowment of athletics, and has earmarked the funds entirely for that purpose.

T. N. METCALF, University of Chicago: My institution is the closest parallel to Johns Hopkins in the financial administration of athletics. When I went to Chicago fourteen years ago, it was on the condition that our athletic income would be absolutely separate from our athletic pledging. Any money that came in from gate receipts went into the general fund of the University. We didn't have a cent of it to spend. We have operated since then exclusively on the budget appropriation from educational funds, one lump sum for our entire program of physical education, intramural and intercollegiate. Since we dropped football in 1939, I suppose the income from gate receipts to the University has suffered, perhaps, an average loss of from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

We now charge no one for admission to any athletic contest, with the exception of basketball, where in order to control the crowd coming to our limited seating capacity, we have to charge the public. However, any University faculty member, employee, or their families, are admitted free.

It seems to me that President Davies' suggestion of divorcing athletic income from athletic operation is an important thing to do. And the principle of operating your program on a budget, on an appropriation completely independent of athletic income, if any, is an extremely sound thing. Then, you have no temptation to make schedules on the basis of prospective income.

It is often difficult to estimate expense. I got caught last year in making a budget for this year which was completely inadequate. I had to go to them on the first of January and ask for an additional \$10,000 in our operating budget, and the budget that I have submitted for next year is tremendous. I don't know what is going to happen to it.

C.K. DELLMUTH, Swarthmore College: I think we have gate receipts from football and basketball which amount to somewhere around \$2000. Actually, this supports only a small fraction of the total budget. I don't know that I have any strong personal convictions about the support of small college athletics, that is, by way of gate receipts, except to say that in theory, at least, I am one hundred per cent in sympathy with this ten-year experiment at Johns Hopkins.

I think that if the athletic directors had a little bit more courage, then the college presidents would carry out many of the things that we pay homage to in their speeches around the country, and that all small colleges would be working in that direction right now. However, at this particular point in the history of college financing, they don't measure it with \$2000 or \$3000, or with \$10,000 or \$12,000, or

in your case (Johns Hopkins) anything, that would be necessary to solve all of your gate receipt problems.

They are thinking in terms of the amount of endowment which would be necessary to produce even that small income, and with operating budgets already stretched to the limit, if they can save \$2000 of that budget it looms as an important saving. I think it is a very practical consideration that prompts this question of gate receipts, but I think that as long as we have the problems Dr. Shaffer mentioned and continue to finance our Department of Physical Education and Athletics along very different lines from those which are used in the case of a Department of Humanities or the Department of Chemistry, we will have to sit at meetings of this kind and spend a good bit of our time talking about the evils thereof when we might be talking about more objective considerations of some fundamental problems.

THE CHAIRMAN: May I ask how you finance your fourteen-sport program? Is it from the activity fee plus gate receipts plus the college financing a certain amount the same as ours?

MR. DELLMUTH: I have forgotten the exact figures. We have a small endowment figure which yields on the average of about \$550 a year. Then we have a student activity figure, plus roughly \$2000 from our net gate receipts.

I suppose you figure in the guarantees as a form of endowment, and whatever the difference is between that total and the total budget is taken from the total of the operating budget, and so forth. We do have to try to stay within our budget as submitted.

CARL LUNDHOLM, University of New Hampshire: I would like to take this opportunity to present the case of the land-grant colleges and the universities of New England. When I read over the program of the afternoon, I didn't quite decide whether I would feel more at home in the meeting of the larger colleges and universities or with this particular group, but after listening to President Davies' talk and enjoying the contributions that all of you have made, I am convinced more than ever that the land-grant colleges and universities of New England should be classified as small colleges.

I know you don't agree with me. We consider them in terms of enrollment because I recognize, as you do, that our enrollments are greater than you find in most of the smaller colleges, but I do say that I like to believe that we are small colleges, because I am convinced that the policies and the procedures and the philosophies that govern and control the organization and promotion of our programs of intercollegiate athletics and intramurals are identical to yours. And I can assure you that the practices that we use in intercollegiate athletics are just as compatible with the educational objectives of our institution as they are in your smaller institutions.

Many of you perhaps read in the paper recently a statement to the effect that the land-grant colleges and universities of New England had organized themselves into a Conference. Perhaps you would like to know more about that. It won't take too much time and I know you would be willing to listen to me or to have me explain it to you.

In order that you might understand how we operate our programs of intercollegiate athletics, just as soon as the printed copies of our preamble and code are available, I would like to send you all a copy of it, because I do want to have you understand that even though we have organized ourselves into a Conference, we believe that our thinking is the same as yours.

On the other hand, we do not want to divorce ourselves from our fine relationship with the smaller institutions of New England. We are strictly in accord with the principles of agreement as adopted by our parent organization, the N.C.A.A.

In our preamble and code, we, perhaps, go one step further than the parent organization does with regard to commercialization, proselytizing, recruiting of athletes. We believe that this Conference is going to be unique, and we feel that perhaps other institutions will organize themselves into similar conferences if anything results from the fine discussions that we have had in our parent organization meetings today.

I might tell you something about the University of New Hampshire. You brought up the matter of finances. You might be interested to know how we operate.

The administrative head of our University has decided that we will be financed like any other educational department in the University.

In the spring of each year, it is my obligation to present to the President and to the Board of Trustees the financial needs of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics, which includes, of course, the intercollegiate program and the intramural program.

Usually, and normally, the amount of money I recommend is approved by the Board of Trustees. Once that money is given to me to use, I may use it as I see fit. I have the privilege of allocating that money to the various activities of the Department, as you would understand, I have the privilege, during the year, of transferring from one allocation to another.

We are not dependent on student fees because we do not charge the students any fees. We are not dependent on our income from gate receipts and guarantees, for if we did, our program would be only one-quarter its size.

We do not govern the budget that we receive on the basis of our income. All we do is turn our income over, through credit slips, to the Business Treasurer of the University, who, in turn, places it in the University reserve.

C. W. SAVAGE, Oberlin College: I have just one question that has been revolving itself in my mind as I sit here. We have heard a good deal about the educational values of intercollegiate sports and intramural sports, and all sports activity, in which I believe firmly, but the question that I have been asking myself is: Is the present setup which we have grown into through the years returning as much in educational values on the money invested from the endowments of our universities as it should?

In other words, the question still is in my mind as to whether we are justified in going to our presidents and trustees and asking for appropriations, for budgets, for, we will say, intercollegiate sports, when the bulk of the money is being paid for the already finely physically educated men that compose our intercollegiate teams.

Are we getting as much education for the mass, for the rank-and-file of the students, as we ought to get if we are using intercollegiate or collegiate endowment funds?

That is the question that I think we have got to face up to if we are going to ask for an appropriation for our program. I have just one example that is stuck in my mind for a good many years. At one time the North Central Association asked a group of us, a committee of three I believe it was, to study some of the setups in intercollegiate sports of the big universities.

We ran into this situation. I am sure it has changed a great deal since that time, because that is quite a number of years ago, but the intercollegiate program, especially football — and I believe it was football alone — was spending a budget of \$20,000 on the coaching and teaching staff of that university, while the intramural program, which was being promoted pretty vigorously at that time, was getting along with the part-time salaries of two assistants at \$1800.

The intramural program was costing \$1800, and in the intercol-

legiate program was costing \$20,000. I don't see how that could be educationally justified on the basis of using invested funds for that kind of a program.

DR. SHAFFER: I think Mr. Savage has made a point, a very pertinent point. It will probably be that for a very long time. True, I don't believe that the money in any place is spent exactly as I would like to see it spent. I think there is always a tendency to spend too much money on the people who need it least and not enough money on the people who need it most, but I would like to say that I think we do as well as it is possible to do in the distribution of those funds.

Some of the problems that were presented earlier today make it clear why you can't do the ideal of the situation. That is, we would like, I believe, to extend — and I believe Mr. Savage would — the intercollegiate type of competition to a much larger number of boys than we are now able to do, but it is in most instances a problem of facilities.

If the boys are going to train every day and to train for squads, you have first the problem of taking care of them, and most colleges haven't the facilities to do it. In addition to that, there is the great difficulty of finding opponents for them and making schedules for them. There is the difficulty of making up first, second, third and fourth teams for them.

You run into all kinds of practical difficulties, but I think it shouldn't stop us from trying to do what Mr. Savage suggests: that within the limits of our possibilities, we should train our sights on doing the most we can to spread the money where it is most needed.

D. C. MOFFETT, Cortland (N. Y.) State Teachers College: Are there any representatives here from State Teachers Colleges where tax-appropriated monies can be expended for intercollegiate purposes? I mean, can you take tax-appropriated money and spend it, for example, on team travel or athletic equipment for your teams?

MR. OLDS: In our institution (Michigan Normal College) the athletic department is just like any other department of education. We have football, basketball and baseball. Possibly they take in \$15,000 or \$20,000. We pay no attention to that.

At one time we had a free game, but an undesirable situation developed in the city, and we also found out that people were not interested in coming to a game where no admission was charged. They felt this way: If it wasn't worth it to charge a nominal fee, they didn't care to attend. Even the students felt that way. Both our intramural and intercollegiate programs are rather extensive. We have plenty of room and a one hundred-fifty-acre campus. As far as that is concerned, we have always had a Department of Physical Education, and the staff is a part of the faculty, but I imagine that the operating budget is around \$50,000. That is not including the faculty, of course.

However, it comes out of state funds which are tax funds, just like any other department. It is all in the college general fund. Every nickel has to be accounted for in the State Department, and the budget has to be presented to the State Department to be approved, just like any other department in the college.

THE CHAIRMAN: I understand that high schools cannot use tax funds for the carrying on of interscholastic sports.

AUDIENCE: They can, I believe, in New York State.

AUDIENCE: They do in Maryland.

DR. SHAFFER: It can't be done in Ohio or Indiana.

THE CHAIRMAN: Although this discussion is most interesting and valuable I find the hour so late that the meeting will now be adjourned.

APPENDIX I

The accounts of the Association were consistently maintained on a cash recorded basis, therefore the funds as shown do not include unpaid dues and accrued income from royalties or unpaid obligations.
K. L. WILSON, Treasurer

(Books and records of the National Collegiate Athletic Association for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1946, were examined and audited by J. M. Brooks, C.P.A., Evanston, Ill.)

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF FUNDS — NOVEMBER 30, 1945 - 1946

GENERAL FUND

	November 30 1946	1945
<i>Cash</i>		
Northern Trust Company of Chicago		
Checking Account	\$23,325.15	\$16,342.38
Savings Account	5,026.05	
Farmers & Mechanics Savings		
Bank, Middletown, Conn.	3,197.14	3,134.15
On Hand	297.95	
Petty Cash Advances	486.27	378.20
	<u>\$32,332.56</u>	<u>\$19,854.73</u>
<i>Investments</i>		
\$4,000.00 U. S. Government 2% Treasury Bonds of 1951-53, dated Sept. 15, 1943, due Sept. 15, 1953—Cost	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
\$21,625.00 U. S. Government Savings Bonds Series F, dated January, 1945, due January, 1957—redemption value Nov. 30, 1946 \$16,110.62—Cost	16,002.50	16,002.50
	<u>\$20,002.50</u>	<u>\$20,002.50</u>
Total General Funds	<u>\$52,335.06</u>	<u>\$39,857.23</u>

OLYMPIC FUND

<i>Cash</i>		
Northern Trust Company, Savings Account	\$ 2,531.05	\$ 2,531.05

Interest to Sept. 10, 1946	31.72	
	<u>\$ 2,562.77</u>	<u>\$ 2,531.05</u>
<i>Investments</i>		
\$41,000.00 U. S. Government Savings Bonds Series F, dated Oct. 1, 1942, due Oct. 1, 1954— redemption value Sept. 10, 1946 \$31,447.00	\$30,340.00	\$30,340.00
Total Assets	<u>\$32,902.77</u>	<u>\$32,871.05</u>
Less: Assets as shown above, turned over to the United States Olympic Association September 10, 1946 by action of the N.C.A.A. January 10, 1946	<u>\$32,902.77</u>	
		<u>\$32,871.05</u>

CASH RECEIPTS

Dues Collected	\$13,920.00	\$ 5,685.00
<i>Meets and Tournaments</i>		
Basketball	50,664.33	27,666.98
Swimming	252.50	57.31
Golf	297.95	91.73
Track and Field	2,289.08	341.59
Tennis	312.23	167.88
Wrestling	32.44	
	<u>\$53,848.53</u>	<u>\$28,325.49</u>
<i>Royalties from Publications</i>		
Basketball Rules	2,040.00	1,020.00
Football Rules		6,167.41
Handbook on Injuries		6.00
Advertising in Guides	733.05	
	<u>\$ 2,773.05</u>	<u>\$ 7,193.41</u>
News Bureau Contributions		550.00
<i>Interest</i>		
U. S. Government 2% Treasury Bonds	80.00	120.00
Savings Accounts	89.04	61.75

	\$ 169.04	\$ 731.75
Total Cash Receipts for Year	\$70,710.62	\$41,935.65

CASH DISBURSEMENTS

Rules Committees

Basketball	\$ 1,197.15	\$ 986.81
Football —		
Salary	600.00	
Traveling Expense	1,464.41	1,349.17
Ice Hockey	313.65	20.52
Swimming	1,357.39	
Boxing	575.48	
Wrestling	852.31	
Track	1,017.90	
	<u>\$ 7,378.29</u>	<u>\$ 2,356.50</u>

Other Committees

Executive Committee	1,448.80	2,058.22
Olympic Committee	141.70	205.12
Special Meetings	1,058.95	
Standards for Facilities in Physical Education and Athletics Committee	91.93	21.80
Council	558.65	
	<u>\$ 3,300.03</u>	<u>\$ 2,285.14</u>

General Expense

President's Office	7.34	140.24
Salaries:		
Secretary-Treasurer	500.00	1,000.00
Executive Assistant	2,637.50	
Secretarial Help	1,950.00	826.47
Convention Expense	1,551.60	1,220.05
Memberships and Dues	585.00	550.00
Printing	1,556.75	1,374.25
Postage	467.25	127.37
Office Supplies and Expense	236.57	312.94
Bank Exchange72	.55
Premium, Fidelity Bond	25.00	12.94
Auditing	225.00	225.00
Safety Deposit Box	4.00	6.00
Rent of Office	600.00	
Office Equipment, Repairs, Etc.	349.83	
Traveling Expense	2,048.00	966.61
	<u>\$13,113.47</u>	<u>\$ 6,855.34</u>

Other Expense

Basketball Tournament	\$29,000.00	\$21,600.00
Track and Field Meet Deficit		1,717.36
National Collegiate Athletic Bureau	5,000.00	
News Bureau Contributions Received in 1945, Refunded	550.00	
News Bureau Temporary Organization		75.80

	<u>\$34,550.00</u>	<u>\$23,393.16</u>
Total Cash Disbursements	<u>\$58,341.79</u>	<u>\$34,890.14</u>

Net Excess of Cash Receipts over Disbursements	<u>\$12,368.83</u>	<u>\$ 7,045.51</u>
---	--------------------	--------------------

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE 1946 BASKETBALL PLAYOFFS AND FINAL GAME

Western Play-Off

Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri, March 22 and 23, 1946

Receipts:

Ticket Sales	\$28,891.88	
Taxes Collected	6,341.62	
Program Receipts:		
Sales	\$ 1,428.25	
Advertising	1,412.69	2,840.94
Total Receipts		\$38,074.44

Disbursements:

Promotion Expenses:		
Publicity Posters	\$ 56.57	
Other Advertising	89.60	
Postage	19.43	
Telephone and Telegraph	31.54	
Clerical Expense	18.25	\$ 215.39
Ticket and Administrative Expenses		123.47
Committee Expense:		
George Edwards, Expenses	7.69	
R. E. Peters, Fee and Expenses	533.55	541.24
Officials' Fees and Expenses		1,062.90
Competitors' Expenses:		
Baylor University	\$ 1,199.54	
Oklahoma A. & M.	560.49	
University of California	2,651.06	
University of Colorado	1,137.80	5,548.89
Games Expenses:		
Equipment	95.71	
Buildings and Grounds	3,289.19	
Motion Pictures	382.45	
Prizes	322.69	
Programs	2,152.97	6,243.01
Taxes		6,341.62
Total Disbursements		\$20,076.52
Net Receipts		\$17,997.92

Eastern Play-Off and Final Game

Madison Square Garden, New York City, March 21, 23 and 26, 1946

Receipts:

Ticket Sales (Net After Federal Tax)	\$97,530.16	
Sale of Broadcast Rights	1,650.00	\$99,180.16
Less, New York City Gross Receipts Tax ..		99.18
Total Receipts		\$99,080.98

Disbursements:

Team Expenses:		
New York University	\$ 250.00	

North Carolina	1,975.38	
Ohio State University	2,099.95	
Harvard University	1,258.09	
Oklahoma A. & M.	2,354.10	
California	2,231.05	
Team Entertainment	711.53	10,880.10

Committee Expenses:

Hotel Paramount, New York Expenses	656.77	
Travel	1,024.99	1,681.76

Trophies and Prizes

2,371.82

Games Expenses:

Officials Fees	1,357.50	
Officials Expenses	158.19	
A. B. Nixon, Services	350.00	
Special Force Personnel	3,219.04	
Preparation and Cleaning	1,713.01	
Publicity and Advertising	626.58	
Ticket Printing	406.20	
Basketballs	43.94	
Miscellaneous	105.00	
Ticket Delivery Expense	36.19	
Ticket Sales Expense, Hotels	33.63	
Tax on Tickets	534.04	
Bus Hire, Telephone, Misc.	402.03	
Public Liability Insurance	255.00	
Public Address System	75.00	
Marquee Signs	120.00	
Spotlights	120.00	
Payroll Taxes	209.18	
Compensation Insurance	110.29	9,874.82

Rent Per Contract (50% of Proceeds)	37,136.24
---	-----------

Total Disbursements	\$61,944.74
---------------------------	-------------

Net Receipts	\$37,136.24
--------------------	-------------

Summary

Receipts:

Western Playoff, Kansas City	\$17,997.92
Eastern Playoff and Final Game, New York City	37,136.24

Total Receipts	\$55,134.16
----------------------	-------------

Disbursements:

General Administrative Expense:

Selection Committee	\$ 114.46	
Committee Travel, C. S. Edmundson	341.06	
Committee Travel, H. G. Olsen	557.67	
Telephone and Telegraph	182.59	
Secretarial Services	100.00	
Office Supplies	43.50	
New York Headquarters, Entertainment	134.00	\$ 1,478.28

Motion Pictures for N.C.A.A. Film Library ..	2,025.00
Watches and Engraving	971.55

Total Disbursements	\$ 4,469.83
---------------------------	-------------

Net Receipts	\$50,664.33
--------------------	-------------

Distribution of Net Receipts

To Competing Teams:		
Oklahoma A. & M. College	\$ 4,500.00	
University of North Carolina	4,500.00	
Ohio State University	4,000.00	
University of California	4,000.00	
Harvard University	3,000.00	
New York University	3,000.00	
Baylor University	3,000.00	
University of Colorado	3,000.00	
Balance to N.C.A.A.	21,664.33	\$50,664.33

FINANCIAL REPORT OF GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

Springdale Country Club, Princeton, N. J., June 27-29, 1946

<i>Receipts:</i>		
Entry Fees	\$	655.00
<i>Disbursements:</i>		
Committee Travel	\$	178.40
Telephone and Telegraph		46.65
Printing		44.60
Postage		18.90
Clerical Help at Tournament		18.50
Insurance on Trophy		10.00
Miscellaneous Tournament Expense		40.00
Total Disbursements	\$	357.05
Net Receipts	\$	297.95

FINANCIAL REPORT OF TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., June 24-29, 1946

<i>Receipts:</i>		
Ticket Sales	\$	1,692.75
Entry Fees		400.00
Sale of Programs		383.68
Sale of Used Balls		122.25
Total Receipts	\$	2,598.68
<i>Disbursements:</i>		
Announcements	\$	36.50
<i>Trophies and Prizes:</i>		
Medals	\$	28.01
Prizes		311.10
Engraving and Express of Garland Bowl ..		8.26
Printing:		
Badges		18.25
Daily Draw Sheets		79.50
Balls and Equipment		267.75
Gatemen, Ushers, Ball Boys, Police		259.90
Building and Grounds, Contestants Dinner ..		992.92
Total Disbursements	\$	2,286.45
Net Receipts	\$	312.23

FINANCIAL REPORT OF TRACK CHAMPIONSHIPS

<i>Receipts:</i>		
Ticket Sales		\$12,580.39
Federal Tax Collected		2,700.65
Entry Fees		10.00
<i>Program Receipts:</i>		
Sales	\$	1,459.75
Advertising		1,190.00
Other Income:		
Newspaper Subscription Refunds		2.47
Postage Credit		36.70
Total Receipts		\$17,979.96
<i>Disbursements:</i>		
<i>Promotion Expense:</i>		
Entry Blanks and Announcements	\$	613.25
Publicity Folders and Posters		274.75
Other Advertising		234.08
Supplies		101.15
Postage		230.00
Meetings—Committee, Press, etc.		363.57
Entertainment		34.76
Newspaper Subscriptions		71.11
Otis Dypwick, Publicity Services		100.00
Ticket and Administration Expense:		
Printing Tickets		476.57
Commissions on Sales		163.38
Ticket Takers and Ticket Sellers		681.94
Clerical Expense		301.82
Bank Charges		10.02
Administrative Salaries		100.00
Federal and State Taxes		2,746.85
Games Committee and Officials' Expense:		
W. J. Monilaw, Starter		96.56
Rut Walter, Assistant Starter		50.00
Games Expense:		
Awards		351.04
Implements		84.40
Badges		21.90
Corsages		12.00
Program Sellers' Coats		3.00
Motion Pictures		253.18
Training Room Salaries		27.00
Public Address System		80.75
Grounds Expense, Supplies		550.00
Program Sellers		291.95
Program Printing		1,938.69
Printing, Scoring Forms		92.40
Press and Radio Refreshments		49.94
Locker Attendants		66.65
Total Disbursements		\$10,472.71
Net Receipts		\$ 7,507.25

Distribution of Net Receipts

10% to N.C.A.A. Treasury (based on initial report)	\$ 758.12	
Pro-Rated to Competitors for Full Travel Expense	5,218.17	
Balance to N.C.A.A. Treasury to Repay Previous Deficit	\$ 1,530.96	\$ 7,507.25

FINANCIAL REPORT OF SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., March 29-30, 1946

Receipts:		
Ticket Sales		\$ 3,149.00
Entry Fees		278.00
Program Sales		249.75
Federal Tax Collected		629.80
Total Receipts		\$ 4,306.55

Disbursements:

Promotion Expense:		
Entry Blanks and Announcements	\$ 44.10	
Publicity Folders and Postage	72.88	
Other Advertising, Photographs, etc.	89.52	
Supplies	19.80	
Clerical Expense	19.14	
Postage	37.44	
Telephone and Telegraph	30.00	\$ 312.88

Ticket and Administration Expense:		
Printing Tickets	55.64	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	39.75	
Federal Taxes	648.10	743.49

Games Expense:		
Trophies	61.54	
Medals	243.13	
Equipment	15.00	
Laundry and Supplies	25.00	
Labor, Janitors	91.56	
Police and Ushers	110.50	
Program Printing	178.50	725.23

Total Disbursements		\$ 1,781.60
----------------------------	--	--------------------

Net Receipts		\$ 2,524.95
---------------------	--	--------------------

Distribution of Net Receipts

10% to N.C.A.A. Treasury	\$ 252.50	
Pro-Rated to Competitors Against Travel Expense	2,272.45	\$ 2,524.95

FINANCIAL REPORT OF WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla., March 22-23, 1946

Receipts:		
Ticket Sales		\$ 2,317.35

Entry Fees		108.00
------------	--	--------

Total Receipts		\$ 2,425.35
-----------------------	--	--------------------

Disbursements:

Promotion Expense:		
Advertising	\$ 13.50	
Printing Entry Blanks	9.00	
Mimeographing	13.65	
Postage	24.00	60.15

Ticket and Administration Expense:		
State and Federal Taxes	413.73	
Ticket Sellers and Ticket Takers	81.00	494.73

Games Expense:		
Officials Fees and Expenses	369.79	
Motion Pictures	160.00	
Trophies	124.36	
Programs	156.50	
Competitors' Housing and Feeding	509.50	1,320.15

Total Disbursements		\$ 1,875.03
----------------------------	--	--------------------

Net Receipts		\$ 550.32
---------------------	--	------------------

Distribution of Net Receipts

10% to N.C.A.A. Treasury	\$ 55.03	
Pro-Rated to Competitors Against Travel Expenses	495.29	\$ 550.32

APPENDIX II.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

(Revised and adopted at the annual convention held in Detroit,
December 30 and 31, 1941.)

ARTICLE I.

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II.

PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.

ARTICLE III.

DECLARATION OF SOUND PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES FOR INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS*

Intercollegiate athletics should be conducted upon sound principles and with a proper understanding of their relationship to the educa-

* During the years since Article III was adopted and published, it has been increasingly evident that some informal explanation of the thinking of the Association which led to its adoption should be made available. It has seemed wise, too, in view of many requests for information, to suggest in some cases procedures which might be set up within institutions to carry out the provisions of this article. Therefore, brief explanatory notes have been added following the various sections.

tional functioning of the college or university, in order to constitute an important and useful adjunct of undergraduate life and training. This Association believes that the minimum standards specified in this article are essential to the conduct of intercollegiate athletics upon sound principles.

SECTION 1. *Amateurism.* A college athlete should in all respects meet the Association's definition of an amateur sportsman: "An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sports primarily for the physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is an avocation."

The Association believes that the spirit of amateurism carries with it all that is included in the definition of an amateur and much more. It stands for a high sense of honor, honesty, fair play, and courtesy. It stoops to no petty technicalities and refuses to twist or avoid the rules of play, or to take an unfair advantage of opponents. Intentional violation by an athlete of the laws of eligibility established by the educational institution of which he is a member is a violation of amateurism.

SECTION 2. *Control of Athletics.* The control and responsibility for the conduct of both intercollegiate and intramural athletics shall in the last analysis be exercised by the institution itself.

SECTION 3. *Institutional Responsibility.* The institution shall see to it that an athlete is both admitted to college on the same basis as any other student and observes and maintains the same academic standards.

SECTION 4. *Aid for the Athlete.*

a. In the award of student aid an athlete shall neither be favored nor discriminated against.

Note 1—Athletes should not be placed on a different basis from other students in the award of financial aid. In some quarters there has been a feeling that an athlete deserves, ipso facto, financial aid; in others that no greater proportion of athletes should receive such aid than the proportion of other members of the undergraduate body. The Association feels that the problem cannot properly be met on any such arbitrary basis. The purpose of all such aid is to enable students to receive the benefits of a complete college education. If a boy's need is established, he should be entitled to aid. On the other hand, if his financial status is such that he or his family can afford to pay for his college education, he should be required to do so. The Association recognizes that this is a problem in all institutional aid but believes that the same investigations and findings in each case should be made with respect to the athlete as with respect to any other undergraduate. Any other institutional point of view the Association believes both undemocratic and unprofessional.

b. Any scholarship or other aid to an athlete shall be awarded only through the regular agency established by the institution for the granting of aid to all students; this agency should give to the recipient a complete written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms of the award.

Note 1—Many instances have come to the attention of the Association of individuals, generally not officially connected with the institution, making promises with respect to financial aid to athletes. In many cases this has caused embarrassment to the institu-

tion's officials, and to the student who believed that such aid had been granted him officially by the institution. If all institutions adopt the practice of giving a written statement to the entering student, telling him exactly what aid is being given, much of this difficulty may be avoided. The carrying out of this provision will mean that the institution has a specific record of its obligation to the student, and that the student has a definite statement of the institution's obligation to him.

Note 2—The Association recognizes that the source of funds available for financial aid to athletes must be carefully scrutinized and safeguarded to prevent abuses, but it further recognizes that modern institutional accounting practices often involve allocation or inclusion of athletic receipts or contributions from individuals or organizations, for this purpose, within general institutional budgets, which make arbitrary prohibitions on the use of funds from such sources impracticable.

The Association, in determining adherence to the standards specified in this article, may require complete information regarding the administration of student aid in any member institution.

Some of the factors that should be considered in order to secure acceptable safeguards for the institution and the athlete are:

- (1) Control and administration of such aid should be in the hands of the regular agency established by the institution for the granting of aid to all students, and independent of the athletic department of the institution.
- (2) Athletic participation should not be a condition for such aid.
- (3) Awards of financial aid to athletes should be based on the same considerations as to need, etc., as govern such awards to all students.
- (4) Complete information regarding the award of such aid should be readily available to responsible persons and organizations. It has been found to be a desirable practice, to publish in the official student aid reports of the institutions the names of the recipients of such aid, with the terms and amounts of such awards.

c. No athlete shall be deprived of scholarship or other aid because of failure to compete in intercollegiate athletics.

Note 1—In some institutions aid has been granted to an athlete and subsequently taken away if, for one reason or another, the recipient fails to take part in the intercollegiate athletic program. The Association believes that this is unfair to the athlete and is a direct professionalizing influence in intercollegiate sport. A student should be free to make his contribution to athletics just as he is free to make any other extra-curricular contribution. If, however, for any reason he does not enter athletic competition, he still deserves his aid to the extent of the obligation incurred by the institution, provided he meets, in other respects, the requirements set up by the institution.

d. Financial aid extended to an athlete from any source other than (a) persons on whom he may be naturally dependent for support, or (b) the regularly constituted sources of such aid within his institution, shall be approved or disapproved, on the basis of need, by the regular agency established in his institution for the granting of aid to all students.

Note 1—The necessity for careful and reasonable administration

of this paragraph is fully recognized by the Association. There are, of course, many cases in which aid from outside sources is legitimate. Some of the factors that should be taken into consideration in this administration are:

- (1) The length of time the donor has known the recipient of such aid;
- (2) The interest which he has taken in the recipient during this time;
- (3) The understanding by the recipient of just what the aid involves and the reason for which it is given;
- (4) The protection of the recipient from sudden withdrawal of the aid;
- (5) The appropriateness of such aid from the standpoint of the institution.

The Association believes many of the difficulties arising under this paragraph can be solved if administrative officers, recipients and donors have a complete understanding of the problems involved.

e. The compensation of an athlete for employment shall be commensurate with the service rendered.

Note 1—This provision recognizes that an athlete should receive fair compensation for his services and that he should not receive more than fair compensation. The Association has found that, where athletes have jobs for which they do not give value received, a bad psychology is developed all along the line. The person giving the job feels that he is being "used" and is often unwilling to give any employment at all to college students after a bad experience with an athlete. The athlete feels just as definitely, if not as openly, that he is being paid for athletic participation in an indirect and shameful way. The Association makes the suggestion that, in order to carry out the provisions of this paragraph, institutions have jobs held by athletes handled by the same college agency that is responsible for jobs for all students. If this is done, it is possible for the institution to check with the employer to see that all undergraduates holding jobs are working for what they get. With the job set-up handled in this way, an athletic department is freed, on one hand, from the responsibility of a job program and is, on the other hand, completely free from legitimate criticism except as the institution's job program may be criticized.

ARTICLE IV.

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. *Eligibility for Membership.*

All colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States with acceptable scholastic and athletic standards, are eligible to membership in this Association.

SECTION 2. *Conditions and Obligations of Membership.*

The members of this Association severally agree: (1) To supervise and, in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the definition of amateurism, the principles of amateur sports, and the declaration of principles and practices for intercollegiate athletics set forth in this constitution; (2) To establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play.

The constituted authorities of each institution shall determine for their institution the methods necessary to uphold the principles of amateurism and to make effectively operative the declaration of principles and practices for intercollegiate athletics set forth in Article III of this constitution. The self-government of the constituent institutions shall not be interfered with or questioned, but membership in this Association may be terminated as herein provided.

SECTION 3. *Classes of Membership.*

Membership shall be of the following classes:

- (a) Active.
- (b) Allied.
- (c) Associate.
- (d) Affiliated.

(a) Active members shall consist of colleges and universities duly elected under, and conforming to, the provisions of this constitution.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences of colleges and universities duly elected under, and conforming to, the provisions of this constitution.

(c) Associate members shall consist of institutions of learning or groups and associations of such institutions, not included among the colleges and universities eligible to active membership, duly elected under, and conforming to, the provisions of this constitution.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of groups and associations intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes, but failing by their nature to qualify for other classes of membership.

SECTION 4. *Election to Membership.*

(a) *Active Membership.* An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the secretary on a form prepared by the secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues. The secretary shall refer such application to the vice-president of the district in which the institution so applying is located, who shall determine the scholastic standards of the applicant as indicated by the rating accorded the institution by the accepted accrediting agency covering that district. If the institution is not on such agency's accredited list, the vice-president shall so inform the secretary, and the application shall be disapproved and any dues paid refunded. If the institution is on such agency's accredited list it shall have satisfied the Association's requirement of "acceptable scholastic standards," and the vice-president shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant meets the requirement of "acceptable athletic standards." A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting shall be required for election to membership, provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty per cent of the total active membership of the district.

The votes of the member institutions shall be cast by the faculty athletic representative or the faculty athletic committee of the institution. In submitting such applications to vote, the vice-president shall call attention to the conditions and obligations of membership set out in Article IV, Section 2 of this constitution.

(b) *Allied Membership.* Athletic conferences all of whose members are active members of, or eligible for active membership in, this Association, may be elected to allied membership by a majority vote

SITES AND DATES OF 1947 MEETS AND TOURNAMENTS

Baseball — Plans tentative at date of publication.
Tentative dates for Eastern and Western
Playoffs June 20-21; for Championship Series
June 26, 27, 28

Basketball — Western Playoffs March 21-22 at
Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Mo.
Eastern Playoffs March 20, 22 at Madison
Square Garden, New York, N. Y.
Championship Games — March 25 at Madison
Square Garden, New York, N. Y.

Boxing — March 27, 28, 29 at University of Wisconsin

Cross Country — November 24 at Michigan State
College

Fencing — April 12 at University of Chicago

Golf — June 23-28 at University of Michigan

Swimming — March 28-29 at University of Washington

Tennis — June 23-28 at University of California
at Los Angeles

Track and Field — June 20-21 at University of
Utah

Wrestling — March 28-29 at University of Illinois